Decatur Weekly Republican.

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The Weekly Republican.

OFFICIAL CITY AND COUNTY PAPER.

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TEN LINES CONSTITUTES A SQUARE.

	1wk	2wk	3wk	1mo	3mo	6mo	1yr
1 sq	$1 25	$1 50	$2 25	$2 75	$3 50	$5 00	$ 10 00
2 sqs	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 50	6 00	9 00	14 00
3 sqs	3 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	17 00
4 sqs	4 00	6 00	6 00	7 00	12 00	16 00	20 00
1 col	6 00	7 50	8 50	9 50	15 00	20 00	30 00
2 col	10 00	15 00	12 50	14 00	22 00	30 00	40 00
3 col	10 00	13 50	16 00	18 00	27 00	38 00	60 00
4 col	12 00	15 00	21 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	75 00
1 col	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	48 00	60 00	100 00

E. T. CLEMENTS, postmaster at Blue Mound, Illinois, is our authorized agent at that place to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same. Subscribers who receive their papers at that postoffice can learn the amount of their indebtedness by inquiring of Mr. Clements.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

THE first copy of the Decatur *Deutsche Zeitung* will be issued on next Saturday, the 19th inst. It is edited by the best educated Germans of this city.

WE understand Dave Churchman is speculating in the one cent issue of 1857-8. He is offering ten cents *apiece*.

ICE PACKERS have postponed operations in the line of ice-cutting to a more convenient season, which will probably be some time in February.

DAVE KAUFMAN has fully resumed his prophetic office and is ready to give information about weather for the balance of the winter. Dave is very positive that there will be no weather cold enough to freeze water until after the 20th of January.

ON Friday and Saturday of last week 7,000 bushels of corn were received at Blue Mound station. If there is any shipping point in the county that can beat this in any two days we would like to hear from such place or places.

YESTERDAY a family of movers on their way from Kansas to Indiana, were begging their way through town. Their money was exhausted, and their team looked as if it was about ready to peg out. They had evidently had hard times in the western country.

IT is lawful to kill wildturkeys until February 1st, providing you shoot them with your little gun, but the law will not permit you to slip up on them and catch them with your hands, for "that isn't the proper way to kill turkeys."

THE following from an exchange hits the nail on the head:

Intelligence means thrift, honesty and rational enjoyment. Ignorance means vice, poverty, crime, wretchedness.—Money spent in educating the people will save tenfold the expense in jails, almshouses, and criminal courts. It is the duty of every one to encourage education in every possible way.

WARD TEMPERANCE MEETING.—There will be a temperance meeting at Janes Chapel, on West Main street, on Friday evening of this week, which will be addressed by sundry persons. There are also religious services at the Chapel each evening this week except Friday, to which the public is cordially invited.

A GERMAN SPEECH—On Thursday evening Prof. Paul Wald, of Vandalia, will speak in the German language on the subject of temperance, at the hall of the Reform Club, over Stoner's drug store. A cordial invitation is extended to the Germans of Decatur and vicinity to be present on the occasion.

TAXES FOR 1877.—The tax on lands, lots and personal property, in the city of Decatur, (except real estate property), for the year 1877, foots up $107,109.48—being $1.52½ on the $100. The total equalized value of property by the State Board in the county amounts to $11,002.091, and the tax assessed upon the same, $275,400.77.

This is to give notice that all persons troubled with Cough or Cold should at once procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Go to Whitaker's cheap cash store, Macon, Ill., when you want bargains that cannot be discounted.

BANKRUPTCY.—Walter R. Binkley and Henry C. Binkley, of Warrensburg, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday.

It will be to your advantage to call and see HENRY SHEPHERD, before arranging with others to cut your pattern, or make your suits to *suit*. wtf

Diseases of the Lungs, Chest and Throat are so prevalent in our ever changing climate that such a medicine as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is invaluable to the whole community. It cures almost instantly. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. [Jan. 15-d&w1w

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by F. L. Wood, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM CONNOR, of Tuscola, and Mrs. MARY MONTZA, of the same place.

From Monday's Daily.

INSANE.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. D. M. Fielding, a highly respectable citizen, has become suddenly and violently insane. For a week or two neighbors who are intimately acquainted with him have noticed that he had appeared somewhat strange. In conversation with Mr. Thomas Hays our reporter learned that he has a good deal to say of late about the hard times, and seemed to dwell much upon the sufferings of the poor. On Friday night at the Baptist prayer meeting he made some remarks that awakened fears on the part of his friends that his mind was unbalanced: he went home, and in conversation with his wife made some observations which excited her fears that his mind was not right. He went to bed about ten o'clock, but got up in the night, saying that he was going into the other room. After he had been in the room for awhile, Mrs F. heard a slight noise as of something moving, and getting up looked through the door, when she saw that her husband had the stand in the floor, and was just in the act of sealing a letter he had just written. Upon being asked by Mrs. F. what he was doing, he replied, "it is all right, as I have written a letter." He then retired again, but remained in bed but a short time, and as the night advanced he became raving, and before daylight neighbors were called in, and were obliged to hold him by main force. Since Saturday morning he has required constant attention, and a part of the time it has needed two or three men to hold him upon the bed. This morning he seemed to be a little more quiet, though his condition is not such as to allow of much relaxation of attention. Everything is being done that can be for the unfortunate man in the line of skillful medical attention and careful nursing.

From Tuesday's Daily.

ADJUDGED INSANE.—In the REPUBLICAN of yesterday we gave an account of the sudden and violent insanity of Mr. D. M. Fielding. Yesterday afternoon he was brought before Judge Greer, and adjudged a fit subject to become an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He was taken to Jacksonville on the early train this morning. Mrs. Fielding is in deep grief over the sad calamity that has befallen her husband, and will have the sympathy of the community. All will hope that a few weeks' or months' treatment at Jacksonville will restore Mr. Fielding to his reason and his family.

From Wednesday's Daily.

ANOTHER SAD CASE OF INSANITY.—We learn to-day that Mrs. D. M. Fielding, in the great grief occasioned by the insanity of her husband, has also become a raving maniac, so that she requires the constant attention of one or more persons to keep her in her room. It is feared that it will become necessary to send her also to Jacksonville. For such a calamity to fall upon both husband and wife within so short a time, seems distressing beyond calculation.

CRAFTON.—We have been shown a letter written by R. N. Crafton, from Joliet, in which he speaks of his situation and treatment in the prison. He says he has an easy, comfortable position, receives kind treatment, and is situated as pleasantly as any one could be in a prison. He takes up a large portion of his letter in reciting the kindnesses he received from Sheriff Forstmyer and his family, during his year of imprisonment in Decatur, and says if he ever gets out of prison (and he professes to live in great hope of a pardon) he will do his best to repay them for their many acts of kindness. Crafton writes a good letter, and we should be glad to print this one entire were it not of such great length.

From Wednesday's Daily.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, while two sons of Mr. John Young, of Cerro Gordo, were hunting rabits, the younger, a boy of about 12 years of age, stooped down to look under a crib where they had "treed" a rabbit, and the elder, about 16 years old, with a hot gun cocked, stood by, prepared to shoot as soon as the rabbit made his appearance. By some means the gun was discharged and its contents passed through the left ankle joint of the small boy, rendering amputation necessary. His foot was removed about ten o'clock, this morning at three o'clock he was doing qite well.

LOSS OF MR. U. P. FOBES BY FIRE.—We are in possession of the Peru, Ind., *Sentinel*, which details the circumstances attending the destruction by fire of the residence of Mr U. P. Fobes, who was for several years a resident of Decatur.—From this account it appears that the dwelling burned was a valuable one, and that the loss of Mr. F. on the house will be $2,500—$1,800 of which is covered by insurance. The house was nicely furnished, and the damage to furniture is estimated at $2,500, on which there was an insurance of $1,00. This leaves a loss to Mr. F. of about $1,700. The many acquaintances of Mr Fobes in this city will sympathize with him and his family in their loss.

ON A VISIT.—The venerable Edward Craycroft, of Maryland, who formerly resided in this county is now visiting his sons William and Eward, of Wheatland township. The old gentleman is 93 years of age, but still hale and hearty, and takes great pleasure in seeing the friends whom he knew while he lived in Macon county, from 1836 to 1856.

TERMINATION OF THE ANSBACK-BROOKER TRIAL.

Acquittal of Defendants.

The REPUBLICAN has furnished its readers with a full report of the testimony in this important trial, which has been watched with much interest, so that they are fully posted upon the matter up to the time when the case was given to the jury Saturday afternoon about half-past two o'clock. From that time until a verdict was returned—about half-past 9 on the evening of the same day—the probable character of the verdict was a subject of talk and speculation among the citizens. The fact that when at 7 o'clock people came from their homes to the business part of town there was yet no verdict, produced in many minds the opinion that there would be either a verdict of guilty of manslaughter or a disagreement of the jury.

At about half-past 9 the jury sent word to Judge Nelson that they had agreed upon a verdict, and as it had been previously announced that the court would receive the verdict when ready in the grand jury-room, that apartment was soon crowded by people anxious to know the fate of the men who were on trial.—Upon the arrival of Judge Nelson the jury was called before him and passed in their verdict, which read as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendants not guilty."

The announcement of this verdict evidently lifted a heavy weight from the minds of the accused men, for they shared with the public the feeling of uncertainty which had been awakened by the delay of the jury in finding a verdict. Messrs. Ansback and Brooker were cordially congratulated by their friends, and left the court-house with light hearts. So far as we can learn the verdict is in accordance with the expectations of most people, who paid close attention to the evidence in the case.

From Monday's Daily.

Habeas Corpus.—In Saturday's issue of the REPUBLICAN was an account of the arrest of John Blackburn, for burglarizing the residence of Nancy Broadey, a colored woman living on Jackson street, near William. On Saturday afternoon the accused had a hearing before Justice Peake, who held him to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars. This bail defendant could not furnish at once, so a mittimus was issued by the court for his committal. Not relishing this arrangement, John's counsel procured a writ of habeas corpus and took him before Judge Nelson for the purpose of securing his discharge by proving that at the time of the burglary the defendant was at another place, some distance from the house entered. As there was some informality in the papers, His Honor postponed the hearing until this morning at 9 o'clock.—As Blackburn finally succeeded in getting bail he was allowed to go at large.

At 8 o'clock this morning the defendant was brought before Judge Nelson and the question as to whether a hearing should be had on the writ of habeas corpus was argued by State's Attorney Buckingham against a hearing being granted, and by W. C. Johns, Esq., in favor of it. After hearing argument the court awarded a hearing, to take place at eleven o'clock.

At the time named the hearing was commenced, W. C. Johns appearing for Blackburn, and State's Attorney Buckingham for the People.

A few remarks were submitted by Mr. Johns, claiming that an alibi had been proven, and the court said that the case was of such a character as to require a jury to settle it, and ordered the prisoner be remanded, unless the required bail was furnished.

Y. L. R. C.—The Young Ladies' Reform Club is now one of the institutions of the city. At a regular meeting of this Association, held on the evening of Jan. 5th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:

President—Miss Ella Coltrin.
Vice President—Miss Mary Wise.
2d Vice President—Miss Nellie Kinney.
Treasurer—Miss Priscilla Milburn.
Secretary—Mr. M. L. Hendricks.

PROFESSOR MORSE.—The following is what the Chicago *Times* says of Prof. Morse, who lectures here on Thursday and Friday evenings next:

"Prof. Morse is a natural humorist without a taint of vulgarity. He possesses a fine vein of the ludicrous, and while he is as busy as a beaver drawing, he would continually let slip something that kept the audience in the best of humor. * * It was just the discourse to please a promiscuous, eager, intelligent audience, and he won encomiums from all sides."

Tickets 50 cents; for sale at Abbott's. No charge for reserved seats. We understand that tickets are being rapidly sold.

If you select good and healthy food for your family, you should also look to the welfare of your Baby. For all troubles of early Childhood, nothing is better than Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

All Wool Super Carpets at	70c.
Best all wool Supers	75
Extra Supers	85
Best Lowell Extra Supers	90
Good Tapestry Brussels	95
Extra good Tap. Brussels	$1.10
Best English Tap. Brussels	1.15
Good Body Brussels	1.35
Best " "	1.50

Oil cloths at reduced rates.

Dec12-d&wtf] LINN & SCRUGGS.

THEIR NAME IS LEGION.

"Their name is legion"—that is the people who want to read the REPUBLICAN, as will appear by the following list of names received since our last showing, many of whom are new subscribers:

Henry Grantham, Mt. Zion
B. A. Burrows, " "
John W. Conroy, McPherson, Kansas.
Wm. Deakins, Wheatland.
Dr. G. Chouteau, Blue Mound.
Henry Flood, Hickory.
Rev. P. H. Crider, Mt. Zion.
Joseph McCrary, Decatur.
Peter A. Jones, Dalton City.
W. F. Montgomery, Decatur.
P. Kemper, "
Ed. Craycroft, Wheatland.
Joseph Spangler, Sangamon.
George Smith, Hickory.
Dr. F. B. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn.
J. Faessler, Moberly, Mo.
W. R. Gordon, Blue Mound.
Eli Heidelbaugh " "
L. R. Stickle, Wheatland.
J. A. Cochran, Long Creek.
Isaac Wagner, Cerro Gordo.
Jos M Dawson, Wheatland.
Payson Gleason, Bowlder, Colorado.
L. Cazalet, Macon.
T L Davis, Long Creek.
Robert Taylor, Long Creek.
Nathan Jones, Hickory.
Henry Martin, Forsyth.
R M Stockton, Cottonwood, California.
W B Craycroft, Wheatland
John Foulk, Saybrook, Ill.
A J Bradshaw, Austin
Geo A Dean, Prospect Park, Ill.
F M Lanham, Warrensburg
Josiah Espy, Decatur
W M Anderson, Belleville, Ill.
John Eyman, Monroe, Nebraska
Abraham Eyman, Harristown
Michael Siehr, Wheatland
John H Slaughter, Decatur
A H Garver, Westfield, Ill
S Noecker, Whitmore
Henry Noecker, Sr., Nebraska, Ohio
J. M Smith, DesMoines. Iowa
W W Hett, Austin
Geo E Buck, Litchfield, Ill
Alois Abt, Decatur
J C Fenton, Abilene, Kansas
Ed Turpin, Long Creek
J W Westfall, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas
Fred Miller, Boody
J A Ellis, Mt Zion
Jacob Baker, Decatur
H E Foster, "
F M Hostetler, Latham
Abel S Ferre, Pleasant View
Hillary Beall, Niantic
R H Lukens, Weldon, DeWitt co, Ill.
J S Rubicam, Elwin
Henry Hunsley, Cisco
Jos Major, Hickory
Edward Foulke, Maroa
S S Bowman, Wichita, Kansas.
Archibald Dickson, Dalton City
D B Sculley, Decatur
J B Gleason, Dalton City
Adam Dickson, "
J E Fisher, Oakley
W H Swearingen, Decatur
G W Mumaugh, Maroa
George Harrouff, King City, Kansas
James Rea, San Jose, California
J E Moffett, Clinton
David Heckman, Cerro Gordo
E S Leeds, Illini
Mrs M J Rice, Moawequa
J F Schoch, Whitmore
J S Tait, Decatur
F Schwab, Maroa.
Asa Kincaid, Decatur.
Miss Ida T. Jones, Chicago.

Temperance in Taylorville.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., JAN. 14, 1878.

EDS. REPUBLICAN:—The good work still goes on. C. Holt is a worker. Seven hundred and fifty-two have signed the pledge and they are getting more. The Cold-water Club of children was organized Saturday and they had a meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock with three hundred in attendance. The Christian Temperance Union was organized Saturday. They expect to keep the meeting up all this week and perhaps next. If they keep on at the same rate as they have been, it wont be long until they will sweep the town and saloons will be the things of the past. Mc.

AT LOVINGTON.—A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in Lovington last night. Several additions were made to the pledge. L. M. Andrews, of this city, was speaker. They hold another meeting to-night, which will be addressed by Rev. N. S. Haynes and Frank Priest.

LETTER FROM A MACON COUNTY BOY.—We have been shown a letter from Mr. M. E. Lockhart, of Owensburg, Ky., a son of Jesse Lockhart, of Niantic, which gives a description of that town and its business. The town has a population of about 8,000. The principal trade of the place is in tobacco, and twenty-four factories are kept in operation, employing about fifteen hundred hands, mostly negroes, who make from $1 to $1.75 per day during the stemming season. The tobacco crop of the county last year is valued at $200,000. The letter in question is addressed to Capt. J S. Post, and being from a young man well known in the western part of our county, even a brief statement of his surroundings in his Kentucky home will be read with interest by those who get the REPUBLICAN in that part of the county.

WOOD

Has the neatest Oyster Parlor in the city, and sells oysters CHEAPER than anybody.

LOOK AT HIS PRICES:

RAW	25c.
STEWED	30c.
FRIED	35c.
BROILED	40c.

Remember the place, 22 MERCHANT ST.
Jan. 16-d&w2w

Take a look for yourself, for an inspection of the quality, style and prices of our boots and shoes will convince any reasonable person that it will be economy to buy of BARBER & BAKER. (jan16-dwtf

MACON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Besides disposing of the Blackburn case, a full account of which was given in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday, the following cases received attention:

CHANCERY DOCKET.

Johanna Dipper vs. Gotlieb Grob and Elizabeth Grob; foreclosure. Decree granted.

Edward O. Smith et al vs. Samuel A. Beaman et al; chancery. $50 attorney fee allowed by court.

COMMON LAW DOCKET.

James H. Clark vs. William C. Johns et al; trespass. Dismissed as per agreement on file.

Adjourned to 8½ o'clock on Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock a. m., and acted upon cases as follows:

Joseph Boneau vs. Samuel G. Cole—assumpsit; demurrer to declaration sustained as to one count, overruled as to others. Leave to file an amended count.

Edward O. Smith vs. D. P. Clay—distress for rent. Dismissed by plaintiff.

Charles Drohn vs. Elizabeth Rucker—trespass on the case. Leave to file additional pleas.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

The People vs. George M. Wamsley—confidence game. On trial by jury, pending which court adjourned to 1½ p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock and acted upon the following cases:

Tuesday afternoon the case of The People vs. George M. Wamsley was concluded and given to the jury at the evening adjournment. On Wednesday morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty on one count, and the prisoner was awarded one year in the penitentiary.—Motion by defendant's counsel for a new trial. The case was conducted by State's Attorney Buckingham on the part of the People, and on the part of the defence by Hon. A. B. Bunn, of this city, and Z. T. Hundley, Esq., of Maroa.

The People vs. B. F. Dodson; sci fa., two cases. Demurrer to sci fa. sustained and leave granted to amend.

Same vs. Mrs. Rutherford; keeping house of ill-fame. Plea of not guilty withdrawn, and plea of guilty entered to first count; nolle entered as to others.—Fined $50 and costs and to stand committed until fine and costs are paid.

Same vs. D. W. Brenneman; selling liquor to minors. Defendant plead guilty to first count; nolle entered as to others. Defendant fined $20.

Same vs. Eli Brenneman; selling liquor to minors. Defendant recognized in the sum of $200.

Same vs. Frank Moser; malicious mischief. Trial by jury, pending which court adjourned to quarter past one.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Some days since a call, signed by about thirty prominent citizens of Decatur for a county convention, to meet at the court house on Saturday, appeared in these columns, the object of the convention being the appointment of delegates friendly to the passage of the silver bill now before Congress, to attend a state convention to be held at Springfield on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the interest of said bill. In response to this call, a goodly number of Macon county citizens assembled at the place designated in the call at the time specified. Mr. G. G. Harnsberger, of Decatur, was chosen chairman, and Mr. I. D. Walker secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the state convention: J. H. Pickrell, Harristown; A. G. Benton, Maroa; A. B. Bunn, Decatur; S. S. Jack, do; Samuel Shelly, do; John R. Miller, do; Dr. Johns, do; Read Spencer, do, and W. J. Quinlan, do.

On motion every citizen of the county was elected alternate.

The delegates to the state convention on the 15th inst. are requested to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel at Springfield, at nine a. m., Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

We were surprised and gratified this morning to receive a call from our old friend and former fellow-citizen, J. J. Jones, of San Jose, California. He arrived last night, having left home on Thursday morning. He reports all the old Decaturites in San Jose as well and thriving; says they had most delightful weather when he left—everything green and strawberries in abundance. He informs us that while in California his health was excellent, but as soon as he reached the Missouri river his old enemy, the asthma, renewed its attacks upon him, and he is at present suffering considerably. He is enthusiastic in his praises of California, and seems anxious to return.

We are happy to learn that Mr. T. B. Campbell, of Austin township, who has been for several days seriously ill is improving, and his physicians now have strong hopes of his final recovery.

Z. T. Hundley, Esq., of Maroa, is in attendance upon circuit court, yesterday being one of the counsel for the defense in the case of The People vs. George M. Wamsley. Mr. H. called at the REPUBLICAN office this morning.

Imitations are Frauds.—Buy the Hersome Gaiters, only of
jan16-dwtf] BARBER & BAKER.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
DECATUR, ILLS., Jan 15, 1877.

Present—Messrs. Barnes, Durfee and Gastman and the clerk.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The following bills were allowed and the clerk directed to draw orders on the treasurer to pay the same: G. V. Lorin, $22; Decatur Water Works, $13.75; L. E. Foster, $3.78; Thos. Kelsall, Cincinnati, O., 80c; Mary E. Wise, $2; Lucy Irwin, $10; W. A. Pennell, $18.25; Brenner, Smith & Co., $1.32; E. A. Jones, $4.50, Andrew Harris, $5.25.

Treasurer's report for the months of November and December read and approved.

Superintendent's report of receipts of tuition fund for the month of December read and approved.

On motion adjourned.

W. A. BARNES, Pres.
E. A. GASTMAN, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office, at Decatur, Macon co., Illinois, Jan. 16, 1878.

Able Wm	Jordan G
Baker Geo S	King James
Bready Joseph	Kiehl William
Brooks O A	Long G W
Casner Oliver	Lehew Rebecca
Carruthers & Co W	Meyerscough Miss A
Dillman Dow	Miller Henry S
Edwards Mollie	Prather N L
Elington Wm	Wintz Miss Rosa
Egan William	Warren Mrs S J
Foucht Mrs Ella	Tuttle Erastus P
Good Charles A	Shives Mrs Martha
Gasbarger Wm	Spencer L W
Grinnell Frank	Routrough Jerry
Haynes Henry C	Raum Ed
Hall Wm T	Joynt A H

R. P. LYTLE, Postmaster.

Our Changeful Climate

Makes a reliable remedy for Throat and Lung Disorders necessary in every household. Parker's Ginger Tonic is just the medicine needed. It radically cures colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and even Consumption, if used in time, by its powerful specific action on the Stomach, Kidneys, Skin, Liver, and mucous surfaces of the Throat and Lungs. In this natural way it cleanses the waste matter from the blood, builds up the tissues, fortifies the system against further attacks, and permanently allays inflammation of the Throat, Lungs and other organs. It cures Dyspepsia, and its varied symptoms of Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Wakefulness, Acid Stomach, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Coated Tongue, Low Spirits, Rheumatic Pains, etc., and gives comfort after a hearty meal. Buy a $1.00 bottle of your druggist, W. C. Armstrong, corner East Main street and old square, Decatur, Ill., or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits.

THE PARENT OF INSOMNIA.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve entrepot, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great centre. A more reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all-important organ, and their beneficent influence is reflected in sound sleep, and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

Jan 14-deo&w1w

We can safely assert that Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints. Call on your druggist and try a bottle. The price is only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Jan 16-d&w1w

Notice.—As I wish to retire from the jewelry business, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., at first cost, for cash only. All desiring anything in my line may be convinced that I *mean* what I say by giving me a call.

J. L. KNIEPER,
24 Merchant St., Decatur, Ill.
Jan11-d&wtf

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association was held in Chicago last week, to advise concerning the annual meeting and excursion for 1878. It is proposed to hold the annual meeting somewhere in the southern part of the State, and go by steamer to New Orleans, spending a couple of days in the Crescent City, and then visit Capt. Eads' jetties at the mouth of the river, continuing the voyage by sea roudn to Mobile or Galveston, and thence by rail through Texas and the Indian territory home.

Reading and hearing are two things; seeing is another. Go and see the great bargains in boots and shoes, at
jan16-dwtf] BARBER & BAKER'S.

A large lot of new Prints just received at S. Einstein's. Jan3-d1w

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Weekly Republican.

"THE KING IS DEAD."

The cable brings news of the death of Victor Emanuel, king of Italy. His successor will be his eldest son, Humbert. The expected demise of the Pope, and the accession of a new monarch to the throne of Italy, will possibly complicate political matters in that country, and the result will be looked for with great interest.

An election took place a few days ago in Caddo parish, Louisiana, for a member of the legislature, to fill a vacancy, and the democratic candidate was elected by several hundred majority. The negroes are reported as "abandoning the republican party in large numbers and voting with the democrats." Just so. They are a little slow to learn, but they are beginning to discover that it is much safer in Louisiana for a negro to be a democrat than to be a republican. A black man doesn't relish cold lead any more than a white man.

The statement which appeared in our local columns yesterday, with reference to the assets and liabilities of Elwood & Co., was substantially correct. We did not copy the amounts from the *Sun* (which in this instance got the figures right by accident and now insists that it was wrong) for we have long since learned to place little reliance in the statements of that paper. It seldom gets anything right except by accident.

The hope of assistance which Great Britain holds out to Turkey is prolonging the Eastern struggle, and the consequent misery of the Turks. Indeed, it is more than probable that had the hope of English intervention not buoyed the Porte, the war would have been averted from the first, and, at least, Constantinople left to the Mussulman. It is hard to see what meaning there is in the present attitude of Great Britain, unless it means a determination to rest her strength with Russia. Any other view really makes the English Empire a foe of Turkey, in that she holds out to her a false hope, and becomes an abettor of the enemy in prolonging the pain of the Dying Man of the Orient.

The New York *Times*, noticing the statement that it was the purpose of W. E. Chandler and his friends to drive President Hayes out of the Republican party, says: "There is no good reason why Mr. Hayes should not both remain in the Republican party and exercise a very salutary influence on it. Whether he will do so, depends not on the machinations of Mr Chandler, but on his own good sense and courage."

The New Orleans *Democrat*, commenting on the endless punishment discussion in the North, says: "Southern thought, Southern society, and, consequently, Christianity in the South, clings with a fond and loving tenacity to the anchor of conservatism, and with a stalwart faith yet resists the demoralizing influences which, in the so-called higher culture of the North, have almost made virtue and honor terms of ridicule, if not of reproach."

There are now pending in Congress four Texas Pacific railroad bills, and all are alike in one respect, that they propose the granting of Government subsidies, either directly or indirectly. One proposes that the Government shall give $17,000 per mile, another $25,000 per mile, except in difficult and mountainous portions of the route, where it is proposed to increase the amount to $36,000 per mile. The third proposes to extend aid to several branches as well as the main line of road, and the fourth proposes to transfer to the Southern Pacific Company the lands already granted to the Texas Pacific.

The rumor that Hayes' title to the presidential office is to be judicially investigated is in all probability purely sensational. The condition of the country is such that no patriotic man, of any political party, could justify himself before the people in an attempt to open up a question that would be absolutely certain to still further complicate the industrial and financial interests of the country. There are thousands of democrats who honestly believe that the president's title to his office is not clear, and there are also thousands of republicans who have no sympathy with the policies pursued by the executive whom they elected, but neither of these classes can afford to indulge in the dangerous pastime of fighting over the question.

In March, 1871, Congress passed an act providing for the appointment by the President of three commissioners "to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them, of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and the government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army or navy of the United States in the States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States." In other words, the duty of the commission was to consider and pass upon the claims of Southern loyal men for supplies taken or furnished for the use of the Union army. The seventh annual report of the commission, just received, shows that during the last year they passed upon 1,659 claims, allowing 714 in whole or in part, and disallowing 945 wholly. The total amount involved in the whole number of claims was $5,761,106, of which $434,638.48 was allowed and $5,326,467 disallowed. The total number of claims brought before the commission since its organization is 22,298, of which 12,747 have been disposed of and 9,551 are still pending. An act passed March 3, 1877, gave claimants until March 10, 1878, to close their evidence and the commission two years to close their labors. It is presumed this looks to the winding up of the commission, and that is precisely what should be done. The government has never made any effort to reimburse Union men in the North for their losses or sacrifices during the war, and we see no reason why it should treat those of the South differently. The report of the commission shows that a large majority of the claims presented have been of a "trumped up" character, and in spite of the best efforts of the commission we have no doubt they ought to have disallowed far more than they have.—That door to the treasury has been open long enough and should be closed.

There was a time when Alexander Hamilton's opinion on finance carried weight, and when he was looked upon as high authority. This is what he said when the question of single or double standard was up for settlement in 1792:

It seems to be advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this cannot be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise, which, accordingly, at different times, has been proposed from different and very respectable quarters, but which would probably be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit, from the fluctuations in the relative value of the metals, especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them with an eye to their average commercial value. To *annul the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium*, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation.

The following is the text of the silver bill which passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate:

Be it enacted, etc., SECTION 1. That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1873, on which there shall be devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay offices to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under the existing law.

SEC. 2.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The amendments proposed by the senate committee, strikes out all after the word "contract," in the first section, providing for the deposit of bullion in the mints, etc., and substitutes the following:

And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 per month nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined into such dollars, and any gain of seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury, as provided under the existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000.

A bright little child, residing in the fifth ward, wants to know why the dolls are all girls.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: All subject matter intended for this column should be addressed to I. E. Brown or Miss M. F. Fulton, Decatur; or J. Trainer, Blue Mound, Ill.]

Illinois State Teachers' Association.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At its recent meeting, the Association continued its committee, with instructions to proceed with the examination for the present year.

The general purpose, extent and plan of the work will be essentially the same as last year. The experience of the past suggests slight modification.

Ungraded country schools will be examined in spelling, penmanship, letter-writing, arithmetic to involution, and common things. Penmanship will be marked from the letter written. The examination in common things will call for knowledge not necessarily gained in the school-room.

Primary departments, in spelling, penmanship, geography of Illinois and United States, arithmetic to subtraction of fractions.

Grammar departments, in spelling, language, penmanship, arithmetic to involution, geography of America and Europe, and map-drawing confined to the United States or portions of them. Maps to be drawn rapidly. Penmanship in primary and grammar departments will be marked from the paper in geography.

High schools in towns of 8000 inhabitants or less, in arithmetic, grammar, history of the United States, physical geography and physiology, with the option of taking examination in any of the studies of other high schools.

Other high schools, in algebra, civil government, natural philosophy, and Latin.

The above scheme with reference to high schools may be somewhat modified if suggestions are made in season.

The examination of ungraded country schools and of high schools in towns of less than 8000 inhabitants will be held on Wednesday, the 13th day of February; that of graded schools and other high schools, on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22d days of March. All work will be done in accordance with regulations prescribed by the committee.

For the sake of securing a uniform basis for comparison, superintendents of the first three systems of schools are requested to return to the committee a number of papers in each study equal to five per cent. of the average number of pupils belonging in the schools examined, as ascertained by the monthly schedule or report for the month previous to the examination.

To illustrate—if the number of pupils in the ungraded schools examined in a county, or the number in the whole primary or grammar departments of a system of graded schools, as shown by the previous month's schedule of report, is 1000, the committee expect 50 papers in each study in which examinations were taken.

It is probable that if the teachers of the schools return to the superintendent the best twenty per cent. of the papers of their classes, the best five per cent. of all will be included in these, and the work of selection by the superintendent will be greatly lessened.

Principals of high schools will return to the committee a number of papers equal to fifty per cent. of the whole number of pupils belonging in the classes examined as shown by the register for the previous month.

County and city superintendents and principals of high schools are requested to notify the committee whether they intend to take part in the examination, and, if so, of the number of questions they will need in study. To avoid sending duplicates, principals of high schools are requested to notify the committee through the superintendent of the system of schools to which they belong, whether city or county. Such notice should be sent to the committee as early as the 20th of the present month (January.)

The expense of the examination, save that of printing and distributing questions, will be paid by the respective localities.

It is desirable that the paper used shall be of uniform size and ruling. The size recommended is 8x10½ inches with margin 1¼ inch on one side and ¾ inch on the other.

The experience of those taking part in the examination last year was found very profitable. It is hoped that all the counties and very many of the towns and cities of the state will be represented in the one this year.

In addition to the good results mentioned in the accompanying report of the committee, the papers, which will probably be deposited in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Springfield, may be used with good effect in securing desired legislation upon the subject of education.

S. H. WHITE, Peoria,
H. L. BOLTWOOD, Princeton.
MARY A. WEST, Galesburg,
T. J. BURRILL, Champaign,
GEORGE C. ROSS, Carbondale,
Committee.

TO TEACHERS.

The above circular explains itself. It will be seen that the committee request county superintendents to notify them if any school desires to write on the examination. Teachers will observe that such notice must be given as early as the 20th of this month; hence should any of the schools desire to comply with the instruction of the committee, teachers will confer a favor by notifying us as early as the 18th.

I would urge upon teachers and school officers the importance of giving this subject the attention which it deserves.—Why not have Macon county represented this year? Will not the stimulus have a good effect on our county schools? What child would not do extra work for the weeks to come in order to be able to place his effort on file in the capital?

Let one or more applications come in from every township in this county.

J. TRAINER, County Sup't.

Blue Mound, Ill., Jan. 9, 1878.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Report of attendance in the public schools of Decatur, Illinois, for the three weeks ending Dec. 21, 1877:

Whole number enrolled	1,558
Average " belonging	1,513
" " daily attendance	1,450
" " per cent. of attendance	95
Number of tardinesses	148
" " neither absent nor tardy	970

IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Number enrolled	182
Average number belonging	178
" " daily attendance	175
" " per cent. of attendance	98.2
Number of tardinesses	13
" " neither absent nor tardy	136

The tardiness was caused by the following pupils: Iola Boyd, Sallie Brand, Sarah Bristow, Gussie Hill Cora Kayler, Minnie Shelley, 2. Louie Tuttle, James Moore, John Ullrich, Charles Hardcastle, Cora King and Nelly Harry.

E. A. GASTMAN, Sup't.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Decatur National Bank, held at the office of said Bank, on Tuesday, January 8 1878, the following named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:

William Martin	D. S. Shellabarger,
A. T Hill,	D. W. Brenneman,
W. B. Tuell	C. P. Thatcher,
W. C. Johns	H. W. Waggener,

James C. Lake.

The above named gentlemen are men of large experience and good business capacity, and the Bank being under their management and control must prove a success. The report of the officers made to the stockholders show the net earnings for the past six months to have averaged 14 per cent. per annum.

BUSINESS REVIVING.—As an evidence of the fact that business is not entirely dead, and that it only needs a continuance of good weather and solid roads to make things pick up very materially, Maj. C. F. Emery, of Maroa, informs us that in the past two days there have been $2500 worth of hogs shipped from that place, and that yesterday the grain buyers there bought some 100 loads of corn. He says that a few more days of favorable weather would bring to Maroa a very considerable amount of produce, and put a large amount of money into circulation. The country has not gone to the dogs yet, no matter what the croakers say.

WORDS OF WARNING!

During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health.—Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold, and dispute his invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. There is no cough or cold, case of asthma, bronchitis, blood-spitting, weak lungs, croup or whooping cough, which will not yield more readily to this great BOTANICAL remedy than any other medicine. If you would avoid disappointment, and be speedily cured, ask your Druggist for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. For sale by Doctor A. J. Stoner Druggist, Decatur, Ill.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable.—No physic required. Costs 25 cts. Try it.

Jan. 10—d&w1m

Below Cost.—Toys, Dolls and Fancy Articles, for the holidays. I intend to sell below cost. M. GOLDBURG.

Dec. 14—d&wtf

Never too Late.—If you have not bought a cloak for the winter, I can sell you a better cloak for less money than any other house. M. GOLDBURG.

Dec 14—d&wtf

If there are any ladies whose names are not on our Business Directory, we should be pleased to have them favor us with the same before the first of January.

Dec 13-d&w LINN & SCRUGGS.

The Great Popularity of the "Old Dominion" Buck Gloves and Gauntlets has induced parties, both in Decatur and surrounding towns, to sell inferior gloves under this name. None are genuine unless stamped "Geo. Ott" on the inside, and to be had only of

Oct. 2—d&wtf LINN & SCRUGGS.

What shall I get for a Christmas present?—get a pair of nice slippers at Barber & Baker's. [Dec 3-d&wtf

STOP that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.—As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

THE large warehouse being constructed by J. Millikin, near the Wabash track, in the vicinity of the depot, is now enclosed, and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

THE following paragraph is from an exchange, and it may have a vein of truth in it. At any rate, those who read it will know whether it tells the truth as to the several periods of life through which they have passed:

It is said that at three years old we love our mothers; at six our fathers; at ten our holidays; at sixteen our dress; at twenty our sweethearts; at twenty-five our wives; at forty our children; and at sixty ourselves.

AN exchange grotesquely remarks that "trying to make piano players of all the girls, and poets and book-keepers of all the boys, will bring the price of potatoes up to ten dollars a bushel in ten years." There's a great deal of homely truth in the declaration.

I Shall and Will Lead.

I herewith announce to all those wishing to buy holiday presents that they can save from ten to twenty per cent. on their purchases by giving me a call. My stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Gold and Silver-headed Canes, musical instruments and other things too numerous to mention, is complete, and my goods are just as represented, to which all those who have patronized me heretofore can testify. J. L. KNIEPER,

24 Merchant street, Decatur, Ill

Dec20-wtf

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR has sold largely and been universally recommended by druggists as a cure for Heart Disease, and has given satisfaction, as can be seen by reference to a letter received from F. W. Kinsman, druggist, Augusta, Maine:

"Having sold at retail more than a gross of your HEART REGULATOR, I take pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction in every case I have heard from. Almost every day I receive testimonials similar to the one inclosed. "F. W. KINSMAN."

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a circular containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle. [Jan 9-d&w2w

The Superiority of the "Hersome Gaiter" over all other shoes of similar fastenings, has induced irresponsible parties to copy the name and style as near as possible, in order to sell their common or inferior goods. Remember the name, "Hersome Gaiter," is stamped on the lining of every pair, and sold only by BANBER & BAKER. All others are mere imitations and frauds.

Dec. 13-dtf

Just received, the latest

WINTER FASHIONS

at Linn & Scruggs'.

Dec. 1-d&wtf

Goldburg sells the best quality of Germantown Yarn, Berlin Zephyr, Canvas Slippers and Patterns; knit goods, such as Hoods and Saques, for children; Sea Foams for ladies in all colors, at lower prices than any other house.

Dec. 14—d&wtf

Home-made Stockings—the best article to be found, at M. GOLDBURG'S.

Dec. 14—d&wtf

Notice.—As I wish to retire from the jewelry business, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., at first cost, for cash only. All desiring anything in my line may be convinced that I *mean* what I say by giving me a call.

J. L. KNIEPER.

24 Merchant St., Decatur, Ill

Jan11-d&wtf

Buckskin Cassimeres, the best and cheapest goods in the market for men and boys, at LINN & SCRUGGS.

Nov. 13—d&wtf

Ladies' Muslin, Underwear and Merino. The only place you can buy such goods to your advantage is at M. GOLDBURG'S.

Dec. 14—d&wtf

Wanted.—Homes for six girls and two boys, ranging in age from four to eleven years. D. W. BRENNEMAN,

Dec13-d&wtf. Supervisor.

JOS. MICHL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

PIPES, SNUFF, ETC.,

NO. 12 WATER STREET,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Manufacturer of the

"El Boquet," "Belle of the West," "NILSSON" and "SELECT"

Brands of Cigars.

Having an experience of Thirty Years in the Cigar Business, retailers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Jul20'78wtf

DO NOT MORTGAGE YOUR FARM

Until you have called upon us and learned the advantages we can offer you over other parties.

INTEREST AT 9 PER CENT

And on time to suit. Interest and Principal payable at our BANKING HOUSE.

Peddecord & Burrows,

BANKERS,

Decatur, Illinois.

Apr27'76-wtf

The "Eclipse" Victorious

(See Centennial Judges Report.)

STRONGEST WIND MILL MADE.

Tested 10 years. Thousands in use. A solid wheel without joints. Produces 15 per cent. more power, and will not blow away.

WE BUILD 18 SIZES MILLS for pumping and power purposes. Illustrated Circular sent free.

Read this backward if you like, but don't fail to get the *idea* that

HUMPHREY & SON

BEAT THE WORLD

SELLING THOSE

HOWE SEWING MACHINES

That Eclipse the Windmill, and

Repairing All Kinds of Sewing Machines

Of course, you will see us before investing your money.

OFFICE:

Barrett's Block, North Main st.,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Nov. 15, 1877—w1y

MONEY TO LOAN

—On—

Improved Farms

—At the—

VERY LOWEST RATES.

W. A. BARNES,

OVER STOOKEY'S BOOK STORE.

Decatur Mar15'77-1y

EQUITABLE TRUST CO.!

MONEY TO LOAN

At 8 Per Cent.

IN SUMS OF $1,000

Or upwards, for Five Years. Commissions, Three per cent. W. C. JOHNS, *Agent.*

Jul26'77-w1y Decatur, Illinois.

J. MILLIKIN & CO.

BANKERS

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED,

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

ETC.

Drafts For Sale on all the Principal Cities, and on England, Ireland, Germany, Etc., Etc.

Revenue Stamps for sale in quantities to suit. Banking Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Aug1'69-1y

—WESTERN OIL—

TANK LINE COMPANY.

Decatur Station.

FERRIS & EMMONS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GASOLINE

Burning Fluids, Coal Oil

And all kinds of

Engine AND Machine OILS

And Refined and Crude

PETROLEUM.

Office and Warehouse

Corner Jackson and Cerro Gordo Streets.

Dealers purchasing our oil will have the advantage of always getting whole packages. No leaky barrels allowed to leave the warehouse.

Highest Prices Paid for Empty Barrels.

W. P. FERRIS,
G. W. EMMONS. Nov11wtf

CATARRH. I had it 24 years; I cured myself in 1 mo. Book for 10 cents gives full particulars. DR. C. K. SYKES, M.D., 159 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Oct 28 w3mos

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of WILLIAM F. BECKETT, Deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of William F. Beckett, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the county court of Macon county, to be holden at the court-house, in the city of Decatur, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1878, being the first day of said term.

Decatur, Ill., November 30, A. D. 1877.

JOHN B. BECKETT, Adm'r.

Dec. 6—w4w

H. F. CHILDS,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Professional calls made at any hour during the day or night. Office at Hildebrandt's Drug Store. Aug18'77-wtf

Revolvers 7-shot $2.50, 20 kin 2s. Guns & Rifles $4 to $300. Monster Ill. Cat. for 3-ct. stamp. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

J. R. RACE & CO.

HAVE IN STOCK A LARGE LOT OF CHILDREN AND BOYS'

Cloth and Fine Beaver Overcoats,

Which they will Sell at Less than Cost.

COME AND SEE THEM. THEY ARE JUST THE THING FOR A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

JUST RECEIVED

AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF

Neckties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

Gloves and Scarfs.

WHITE SHIRTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EITHER LAUNDRIED OR UNLAUNDRIED

OUR MERCHANT

TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

Is running as usual, and Suits of all kinds are made to order on short notice, and

FITS WARRANTED.

Dec. 14'77-d&wtf J. R. RACE & CO.

S. EINSTEIN'S

CLEARANCE SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

I will, from this day, sell my Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK ALPACAS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, Etc., at COST. Also, my Entire Stock of

NOTIONS!

and Ladies' and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place--

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET

Decatur, Jan. 5, 1878 -d&wtf

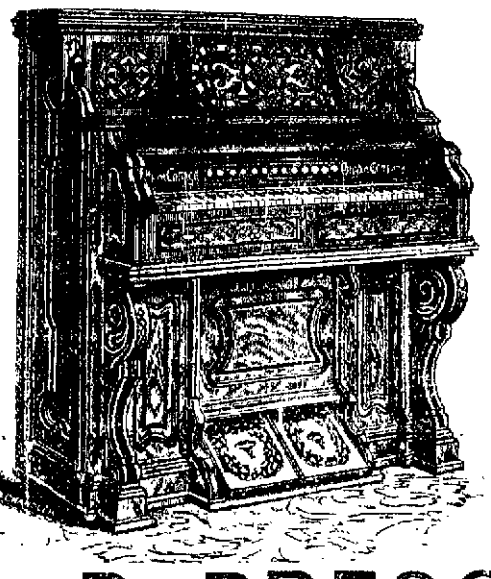
BUY THE BOSS

MATHUSHEK PIANOS

—AND—

WESTERN COTTAGE ORGANS!

As they are To-day the Leading Instruments of the World.



I will not call your attention to the prominence of these Instruments at the International Exhibition of 1876, as every make of instruments there was awarded medals of honor, but simply mention the fact of their carrying off the laurels at our last State Fair, for their superior degree of excellence in all their styles.

Every Instrument is warranted for Five Years.

I also have other makes of

PIANOS!

which I will sell from $10 and upwards. Terms easy. Monthly or quarterly payments allowed.

Second-Hand Instruments

taken in part payment for New Ones.

A large stock of ORGANS always on hand for rent.

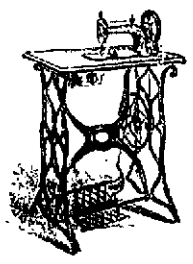
For further particulars send for price-list, or call at my office.

C. B. PRESCOTT,

Post Office Block, Decatur, Illinois.

Dec. 19, 1877 -d&wtf

The Singer Sewing Machines $35 and up.



The New White Sewing Machines $35 and up.

SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES (all kinds) $5 AND UP.

Tuckers, Ruffles, Corders, Binders, Quilters, Hemmers, Embroiders, and general supplies for all machines. GENUINE NEEDLES, PURE SPERM OIL, BOX PLAITERS, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to Repairing all kinds of Sewing Machines, at the Singer Office.

GEO. P. BLUME,

Dec. 21, 1887 d&wtf No. 88 Merchant Street.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS OF 1878.

State Journal.

Elections of United States senators are about to be made in the legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio and Iowa, for the term to commence on March 4th, 1879. The balloting in the Kentucky legislature began yesterday, opening what may be a protracted contest between democratic aspirants, of whom Judge William Lindsay, "Cerro Gordo" Williams, Proctor Knott, Gov. James B. McCreary and Isaac Caldwell, were early in the lists. The democrats have 121 votes and the republicans 17 in the legislature, and in a possible contingency the latter few, whose preferences are understood to be for Judge Lindsay, may be able to decide the contest. But the weight of opinion has seemed to favor Gov. McCreary, as the successor of Senator McCreery; and it may be here remarked that the two are not relatives, and do not spell their names alike. All the aspirants occupy the same platform as pronounced inflationists, all favor the full remonetization of silver, and nearly all are ex-Confederates. It is of little significance, therefore, which wins.

In Ohio, where the democrats will gain a senator, *vice* Stanley Matthews, the game is thought to be fully in the hands of George H. Pendleton. The democrats will go into caucus Thursday evening, and some complimentary votes may be given to Thomas Ewing, George W. Morgan, Durbin Ward, Henry B. Payne and other democratic war-horses, but Pendleton has sealed the place with his own seal. The democratic vote in the legislature is 91 to 51, and the election will occur next Tuesday. On that day, also, the Maryland legislature will go into an election for a successor to George R. Dennis, who is himself a candidate, opposed by Montgomery Blair, ex-Gov. James B. Groome, and others. The democrats have 84 votes to 26 republicans, and may indulge in a protracted contest.

The Iowa legislature meets next Monday, and the senatorial election should occur on Tuesday, the 22d.—Secretary McCrary, who has been thought to be an aspirant, has advice that Senator Allison's re-election is well assured. This must be cheerful news to the New York *Tribune*, which has lately said that Allison had forfeited, if not destroyed, his chances by favoring the silver bill.

The California legislature led off in the senatorial campaign of this winter by electing James T. Farley, democrat, to succeed Sargent, republican, in the new senatorial term. The Georgia legislature, already elected—but not to meet until November next, unless specially convened—is accounted sure to re-elect Senator Gordon. Thus six states have practically provided for the senatorial succession, leaving nineteen seats to be determined by the results of popular elections this year. The democrats have gained one in California and confidently rely upon the gain of another in Ohio, while in the other four, no change politically is expected. These changes will counterbalance the present republican majority in the senate, and give the democrats two majority in the senate of the forty-sixth congress, assuming that no change occurs in any other state.

The Foreclosure of Railroad Mortgages

The *Railway Age* has compiled a statement of the foreclosures of railroads in the United States during the year 1877. There were fifty-four roads sold under foreclosure, the whole mileage aggregating 3,876 miles, and whose bonds and debts were $119,938,700, and the share capital $79,045,700. Foreclosure proceedings were commenced against forty-four roads with a mileage of 5,409 miles, $164,573,890 bonds and debt, and $156,180,940 share capital.—In addition to this there were sixteen roads ordered to be sold by the courts, but which have not yet been so disposed of. These roads have a mileage of 2,388 miles, $128,830,400 bonds and debt, and $126,921,900 share capital. This shows the remarkable liquidation among the railroads of the country, which grows directly out of the panic of 1873 and the depression that succeeded it.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

It is reported from Washington that of the large number of bills offered proposing the total repeal or the great modification of the bankrupt law, none attracts so much attention as that offered by Mr. Manning of Mississippi.—This bill proposes to amend Sec. 5021 of the present law as to enable any debtor, firm or corporation in failing circumstances to make a voluntary surrender or assignment of their property, assets and estate for the benefit of their creditors, and that it shall be no act of bankruptcy to make such assignment; *provided* the same is made in good faith and without any preference to any creditor.

The purpose of this is to obtain all the benefits of the present act without subjecting the debtor or creditor to the enormous charges of marshals, registers and assignees. These charges are so heavy that unless a debtor's assets are large there is nothing left for the creditors. The proposed amendment also provides that after passing through the state courts the bankrupt may go into the United States court and get his final discharge. It is said this bill will probably become a law.

Death of King Victor Emanuel.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The King of Italy died at 2:30 this afternoon.

In the afternoon the sacraments were administered to King Victor Emanuel. The king then summoned Prince Humbert, the heir apparent and his wife, the Princess Marguerita, to his bedside, with whom he conversed a few moments. Afterwards the malarial eruption increased. The king then summoned all those who were in the habit of approaching him. He addressed to every one present a few words, and in a few moments after died. The news of his death soon spread through the city, and caused great emotion among the people. All shops were closed. Prince Humbert was proclaimed king of Italy. He confirmed the present ministers in their posts.

ROME, Jan. 9.—It is stated King Victor Emanuel confessed to Monsigneur F. Marienelli, Sacristan of the Apostolic Apaces, who was sent to him by the pope. He was also visited by Monsigneur Cenni, the pope's domestic prelate. The Austrian ambassador was present with Prince Humbert, the Princess Marguerita and the state dignitaries, when the king received communion and extreme unction from his chaplain, Anzino. Towards 2:30 p. m. the oppression under which the king labored increased, and he was caused to inhale oxygen, which seemed to give him strength. He saluted those present, bending his head twice, then sighing deeply, expired. The diplomatists being informed of the death of the King and Prince Humbert's accession, proceeded to the Quirinal immediately, to condole.

The newspapers appear in black, and remind their readers that Victor Emanuel's life was dedicated to the greatness and happiness of Italy.

King Humbert issued the following proclamation:

ITALIANS: The greatest misfortune has suddenly befallen us. Victor Emanuel who founded the kingdom of Italy and its unity, has been taken from us. I received his last sigh, which was for the nation; his last wishes, which were for the happiness of his people. His voice, which will always resound in my heart, bids me vanquish sorrow, and indicates my duty at this moment. There is only one consolation possible, namely to show ourselves worthy of him, I by following in his footsteps, and you by remaining by those civic virtures, by the aid of which he accomplished the difficult task by rendering Italy great and united, I shall be mindful of his grand example of devotion to the country, love of progress, and faith in liberal institutions, which are the pride of my house. My sole ambition will be to deserve the love of my people. Italians, your first King is dead. His successor will prove to you that institutions do not die. Let us unite in this hour of great sorrow, let us strengthen that concord which has always been the salvation of Italy.

The two prelates who were sent to the Quirinal by the Pope brought the papal benediction It is said the Pope exclaimed he would have gone himself to administer the sacraments but for his infirmities.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., Jan. 9.—Official returns indicate that the compromise proposition to pay 75 cents on the dollar of the original debt of the Macoupin County Court House was carried at the election held on Saturday, January 5, by 125 majority. The vote in the county was very small. The returns from several of the precincts are defective, which may change the above figures if the vote is contested.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The democratic caucus met to-night, all outsiders and newspaper men being excluded.

The first ballot resulted: Pendleton, 40; Morgan, 22; Ewing, 17; Ward, 5; Hurd, 5; Converse, 1.

The second ballot resulted Pendleton, 46; Morgan, 19; Ewing, 20; Ward, 4; Payne, 5; Converse, 1.

At the conclusion of this ballot a motion to adjourn was voted down, and the third ballot resulted: Pendleton, 51; Ewing, 19, Morgan, 16; Ward, 3; Converse, 2; Payne, 1—Pendleton being declared the nominee.

After Pendleton's nomination had been declared the doors were thrown open and speeches made by Pendleton, Ewing, Morgan, Ward, Converse and others. All expressed themselves as satisfied with the result. The friends of Henry B. Payne desire the announcement to be made that that gentleman's name was not presented to the caucus to-night, and that Representative Poe stated to the caucus that Payne did not desire to be voted for.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Langour and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed—and will continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine.—Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter when you can get at our store SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the chest and lungs or lame back or side, SHILOH'S POROUS PLASTER gives prompt relief. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

HACKMETACK, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

Dec 14 d&w Smos

THE ANSBACK-BROOKER TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Testimony for the Defense.

[Concluded from first page.]

John Millspaugh called: Is a tin and copper-smith; knows Ansback and Brooker; saw Dychus in the Senate saloon; he was cursing and swearing at Brooker; Brooker was trying to get Dychus to go away; Dychus said he would be d--d if he would go; the conversation was in the back room; as witness went up to the bar Dychus stood near the clock; when Brooker ordered him out he drew a revolver and cocked it, and told Brooker that if he came near him he would kill him; Shorb was with him; as Shorb went out he crossed the street; witness met James W. Clark as he went out; while standing outside he heard Brooker trying to get Dychus to go out; soon heard a crash and a pistol shot; after a moment witness went in; saw Dychus lying on the floor; indicated where he saw Brooker and Ansback; saw Brockway and Condon there.

Cross-examined.—Showed the door at which Shorb went out; thought that Shorb crossed the street; did not see Brooker put on his coat; did not know whether or not Brooker had a coat on; indicated by raps the time which elapsed between the crash and the time of his entering the building; witness went in before Clark, if he went in at all; saw Dychus lying near the door; did not see Clark any more that day.

Andrew Kepler called.—Was a member of the grand jury that found an indictment against Ansback and Brooker; remember a witness, by the name of Cook, testifying before the jury. Gave the substance of Cook's testimony before the grand jury in August last.

Thomas Weaver called: Was living on Wood street and working for Strailey on the day when Dychus was killed; was on the west side of Strailey's building; when the shot was fired he went north a little and crossed the street to the saloon, going in at the middle east door.

Cross examined: Did not know whether he swore in this court upon a hearing of Ansback and Brooker on a writ of habeas corpus, to having talked with Charles Cook about the murder.

Augustus Ansback called—Am 31 years of age and married. In July last was tending bar for Brooker & McClure. Dychus came to the saloon frequently, saw him there in the forenoon of the third of July; saw him there about half past three of the same day; he came in with a Mr. Warren and wanted a drink; Warren called for beer and Dychus for whisky; Warren laid down a nickel and took his beer; Dychus wanted to know why he could not get a drink. Ansback said he could not give credit for whisky; Dychus was mad. In an altercation with Brooker he drew a pistol on him; Brooker told him to get out; policeman Wilkinson took Dychus away; he soon returned; Brooker again told him to get out of the house; Dychus then drew his pistol and cocked it; Brooker then went behind the counter and got a billy, and came out and struck Dychus, as Dychus was drawing a pistol, which staggered him, and Brooker then struck Dychus with his fist, and knocked him down, breaking the screen; Brooker fell on top of Dychus, and was in the act of striking him. When the two fell and the screen broke witness heard a pistol shot. He then jumped over the counter, and took a revolver from the hand of Dychus and gave it to Brockway when he came in. In answer to counsel witness said he did not kill Dychus. The billy with which Brooker struck Dychus was left at the saloon by a gentleman from St Louis some two months before the death of Dychus, and had hung behind the counter ever since. The revolver in court had at one time been left at the saloon by Dychus.

Cross-examined—When Brooker struck Dychus Chris Brown and an old gentleman were at the bar. Did not know the old gentleman; witness showed the position in which Dychus held the pistol when Brooker struck him. The blow from Brooker turned Dychus partly round, and the blow from Brooker's fist knocked Dychus down, and he and Brooker fell together. Witness jumped over the counter and went to the men and took the pistol from between their bodies. Brockway was the first man to come in after the shot was fired.

At the conclusion of this witness's testimony, court adjourned to 8½ o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Court opened at 8½ o'clock, Judge Nelson presiding.

Evidence for the defense continued.

Hiram K. Brooker, one of the defendants, called—Am one of the firm of Brooker & McClure, of the Senate saloon Ansback was a bar-tender in the saloon on the third of July last; knew Samuel Dychus by sight; did not consider him a patron of his saloon: had told him a month before the third of July that he did not want him there; Dychus came to the saloon in the forenoon of the third of July; a man by the name of Warren was with him; Warren called for drinks; beer for himself and whisky for Dychus. Warren laid down a nickel, which only paid for the beer. Witness told them he was selling no drinks on credit; Dychus went out; he came in again in the afternoon and was noisy; witness ordered him out; Dychus said he would go when he get ready, and drew a pistol; pistol was not cocked at that time; Dychus passed out at a side door and told witness if he would come out he would get away with him; witness replied that he wanted no trouble with him; Dychus was talking with people when he came in. In a short time Dychus returned and passed into the saloon; witness went into the saloon and told him to go out; Dychus passed a few steps from where he stood and drew a pistol from his pocket and cocked it; pointed the pistol at witness, who stepped behind the bar and took a billy and went to where Dychus was standing and struck him with the billy; this blow staggered Dychus, and witness then struck him with his fist; the blow with his fist knocked Dychus against a screen, which went down with him, and witness went down upon him with his knees astride of Dychus. No shot was fired while he was in that position: the report of the pistol was about two or three seconds after the crash of the screen; witness found the billy upon his right arm when he got up. The blow with the fist broke it so that he wore splints for six weeks; did not know that Dychus was shot until fifteen minutes afterwards; when he left the saloon witness did not know that Dychus was hurt otherwise than being stunned by the fall; did not own the billy; never had it in his hand until the day of the killing; discharged no pistol; had no pistol in his hand that day. Witness did not recollect that Dychus tried to use his hands after falling to the floor; thinks the whole affair happened inside of ten seconds.

Cross-examined — Witness could not remember how he was dressed that day; did not have on a white apron; was sure he did not have on white pants for he had none. Testimony as to position on the floor same as in direct examination to Mr Buckingham. In answer to Mr. Crees, only one pistol shot was discharged; felt a cold chill run up his back when the pistol was discharged; showed how Dychus held the pistol; as soon as witness saw that the blow from the billy was not going to knock Dychus down, he struck him as hard as he could with his fist, and he struck the floor nearly flat on his back, witness followed him to the floor as quick as he could; Ansback handed the pistol to the officer about six seconds after Dychus fell; showed where Ansback stood when the pistol was passed to the officer, when witness got up he walked to the south end of the bar, and then turned and walked toward Dychus; had stood there half a minute, when Brockway took him to the squire's office. The day was a warm one; witness was thinly clad; was in his shirt sleeves.

B. K. Durfee called Has known Augustus Ansback eight or ten years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; knows Brooker by sight; never heard anything to his prejudice as a peaceable and orderly citizen.

Cross-examination—Knows the sentiments of people generally; had never heard the reputation of Ansback in regard to peace and good order discussed; was not conversant with opinions of bruisers and that class of men.

J. R. Mosser called—Has known Ansback ten years; has known Brooker since he lived in Decatur, which is over a year; witness did not know the reputation of Brooker for peace and good order; had never heard it discussed. Know the reputation of Ansback in regard to peace and good order; his reputation is good

William Young called—Has known Ansback eight years; knew his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; had never heard the character of Brooker in that regard discussed.

F. B. Caldwell called—Has known Ansback several years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; same statement as to Brooker.

Martin Forstmyer called—Has known Ansback seven or eight years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; the same as to Brooker, only he had known him shorter time.

S. M. Strully called—Knew both defendants and their reputation for peace and good order; it is good.

B. Liddle called—Is a store-keeper; his back door is about 20 feet from the back door of the Senate saloon; did not know the sentiments of the public as to the character of defendants for peace and good order.

James Coady called- Testified as being acquainted with defendants and a knowledge of their reputation for peace and good order, and pronounced it good.

James Carder called Testified to the same facts.

Franklin Priest called by prosecution—Was foreman of the grand jury last August; witness gave testimony of Cook before the grand jury as to how he (Cook) got into the saloon.

Jesse W. Hanks called by the prosecution. Was a member of the grand jury last August This witness also gave the evidence of Cook before the grand jury substantially the same as given by Mr. Priest. Both sides here rested their case.

Col. J. F. Webb then addressed the jury, analyzing the evidence in the case in a critical manner.

At the conclusion of Col. Webb's address, counsel for defense waived all argument, which of course cut off further argument by the prosecution, and court adjourned to 1½ o'clock.

Upon the re-assembling of court the jury received their instructions and retired for deliberation.

IN this United States there actually appears to exist a large class of citizens who take a stand for more money—greenbacks, silver, gold, or all three they don't care which—and apparently hope in some way to load down their pockets with lucre, not by act of their own, but by act of Congress. These men own little or nothing as a rule have no claims against anybody and owe much. Still they sit in public places and talk about hard times, the disorganized state of national finance, and suggest remedies—"Remonetization of silver!"—"Unlimited coinage!"—"Inflation of greenbacks!"—"More money!" They would see warehouses filled with the precious stuff, and then go in and load up until their backs were green with packs of greenbocks, and their knees bending under the weight of coin. Aye, but would they? Not much.—The warehouse door would have its lock and on the lock would exist the horrible inscription:

"Work is the key
That opens me."

A large lot of new Prints just received.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1877.

THE State silver meeting in Springfield Tuesday was largely attended, and very enthusiastic. Judge Lawrence presided, and a long series of strong resolutions adopted.

THE medical practice act of this state has driven six hundred "quacks" to seek other fields of labor. The numerous gentlemen who used to make periodical rounds of the principal cities, advertising liberally and pretending to be able to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, are no more seen.

THERE was a large falling off in foreign immigration at the port of New York during the last year. The annual report of the commissioners of immigration shows the arrivals during 1877 to have been 54,536, or 16,729 less than during the year preceding. Of the number, 46,267 were steerage and 8,269 cabin passengers. Germany furnished 17,783 of the emigrants, Ireland 8,221, England 6,552, Sweden 3,710, Italy 2,832, Russia 2,391. Immigration has decreased from 233,418 in 1865 to 54,563 last year.

DECATUR temperance people are agitating the question of buying out the saloons. If that operation was begun we fear the supply of saloons would like Tennyson's brook "run on forever." — *Peoria Transcript.*

The editor of the *Transcript* is evidently an old fogy. He does not understand the beauties of the system devised by a philosophic editor of Decatur, which includes, among other things, a plan for enabling rumsellers to sell out their unprofitable business at a good advance on first cost, and a smelling committee to nose around among physicians and druggists to find out contraband whiskey and crooked prescriptions. The *Transcript* is certainly wedded to ancient ideas: it ought to let the light of the Decatur *Sun* shine upon its benighted intellect.

HON GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator in Ohio, is fifty-two years old and a native of Cincinnati. — He has served four terms in the lower house of Congress, and ran for Vice President on the Democratic ticket with McClellan in 1864. He is a gentleman of considerable ability, large wealth, fine manners, and will fill a seat in the Senate very gracefully.

THE New York *Sun* double leads a special from Washington in which it is declared that the Democratic members of Congress are not equal to the occasion which now presents itself. There is no harmony among Southern Democrats, and the Northern Democrats are torn by mean and petty rivalries. Another thing, the *Sun* declares, which affects the Democratic party in Congress is the pitiable lack of brains. The party is a dead level of mediocrity. The Democratic majority in the House is a disorganized rabble, and the Democratic strength in the Senate is a little better. This is a Democratic paper's estimate of the Democracy. This is the picture of the Democratic party to-day as drawn by Mr Tilden's organ.

THE New York *Times*, which until quite recently was the thick and thin supporter of the President, is now induced to say:

President Hayes has so far chosen to neglect the party altogether—to trample on its traditions, to trifle with its principles and pledges, and to leave its future to be determined by accident. If he expected thus to weaken partisanship, he made a great mistake. And if he now imagines that, by leaving the party to care for itself, he may assure to his Administration a career outside of parties, he will by and by discover that, in his eagerness to escape from Republican dictation, he has become dependent upon the capricious and exacting will of the Democracy.

THE New Orleans *Democrat*, in noticing the admission on the part of Eastern papers that the South is solid for silver, says they are scarcely aware how solid the South is on this question, and adds: "There is, probably, not a Southern paper outside of New Orleans that has opposed the silver bill. The country press of Louisiana and Mississippi are certainly unanimous for silver, and not so in a lukewarm or indifferent manner, but energetically and aggressively. It was the demand of many of the papers of Mississippi that the remonetization of silver should be a plank of the Democratic platform of that State, and while this was not done at the late election, for several reasons, it will probably be

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

DECEMBER REGULAR TERM, 1877.

Board of Supervisors of Macon county in regular session for the transaction of county business, at the court house, in the city of Decatur, in said county, on Monday, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1877.

Court opened by proclamation

Present—Hon. R. H. Woodcock, chairman; H. W. Waggoner clerk; M. Forstmyer, sheriff, and the roll of Supervisors was called by the clerk, and the following named members answered to their names, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Brenneman, Davis, Dill, Edgar, Grason, Hoyt, House, Hawkyard, Kyker, Longstreet, Lehman, Murray, Rosengrants, Ruddock, Roberts, Ward and Wallace.

The proceedings of the last two days of the September term were read and approved by the Board

On this day came Henry W. Waggoner, the county clerk elect of Macon county, and produced to the Board his bond, which was approved by the Board and ordered to be recorded and filed where the law directs, and is in the words and figures following, viz:

Know all men by these Presents, That we, Henry W. Waggoner, principal, and James Millikin, Richard H. Park, John W. Tyler and Martin P. Murphey, sureties, all of the county of Macon and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Illinois in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we do bind ourselves, each of us, our heirs, executors and administrators, and each of them firmly by these presents, signed with our hands, and sealed with our seals.

Dated at Decatur the 24th day of November, A. D. 1877.

The condition of the above bond is such that if the above-bounden Henry W. Waggoner shall faithfully perform all the duties which are or may be required to be performed by him by law as county clerk of the said county of Macon, in the time and manner prescribed, or to be prescribed by law, shall pay over all moneys that may come to his hands by virtue of his office as such county clerk to the parties entitled thereto; and when he shall be succeeded in office, shall surrender and deliver to his successor in office all books, papers, moneys, and other things belonging to said county and appertaining to his said office, then the above bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

HENRY W. WAGGONER, [L. S.]
JAMES MILLIKIN, [L. S.]
RICHARD H. PARK, [L. S.]
JOHN W. TYLER, [L. S.]
MARTIN P. MURPHEY, [L. S.]

On this day comes George M. Wood, the collector of taxes for Macon county for the year 1877, and presents to the Board his bond as such collector, which was approved by the Board and ordered to be recorded and filed in the words following:

Know all men by these Presents, That we, George M. Wood, Collector, and James Millikin, Jerome R. Gorin, Abraham W. Conklin Daniel W. Brenneman, James C. Lake and Alexander T. Hill, securities, all of the county of Macon and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound to the people of the state of Illinois in the penal sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly be made, we bind ourselves, each of us, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.— Signed with our hands, sealed with our seals this third day of December, 1877.

The condition of the foregoing bond is such that if the above bounden George M. Wood shall perform all the duties required to be performed by him as collector of state taxes for the year 1877, in the county of Macon, in the State of Illinois, in the time and manner prescribed by law; and when he shall be succeeded in office, shall surrender and deliver over to his successor in office all books, papers and moneys appertaining to his said office, then the foregoing bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

GEORGE M. WOOD, [L. S.]
JAMES MILLIKIN, [L. S.]
JEROME R. GORIN, [L. S.]
A. W. CONKLIN, [L. S.]
D. W. BRENNEMAN, [L. S.]
JAMES C. LAKE, [L. S.]
A. T. HILL, [L. S.]

On this day came John Trainer, county superintendent of Macon county, and presented to the Board his bond as such superintendent, which was approved by the Board and ordered to be recorded and filed and in the following words:

Know all men by these Presents, That we, John Trainer, principal, and Robert H. Hill, Frank H. Coleman, James Millikin and Jerome R. Gorin, sureties, all of the county of Macon and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Illinois in the penal sum of thirty thousand dollars, to the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals this first day of December, A. D. 1877.

The condition of the above bond is such that if the above bounden John Trainer, county superintendent of the county of Macon aforesaid, shall faithfully discharge all the duties of said office according to the laws which now are or hereafter may be in force, and shall deliver over to his successor in office all moneys, books, papers and property in his hand as such county superintendent, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

JOHN TRAINER, [L. S.]
ROBERT H. HILL, [L. S.]
JAMES MILLIKIN, [L. S.]
JEROME R. GORIN, [L. S.]
FRANK H COLEMAN, [L. S.]

On this day came George M. Wood, Treasurer-elect of Macon county, presented to the Board his bond as such treasurer, which was approved by the Board and ordered to be recorded and filed and in the following words:

Know all men by these Presents, That we, George M. Wood, as principal, and James Millikin, Jerome R. Gorin, Abraham W. Conklin, Daniel W. Brenneman, James C. Lake and Alexander T. Hill, as securities, all of the county of Macon and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Illinois in the penal sum of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we do bind ourselves, each of us, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents, signed with our hands, and sealed with our seals.

Dated at Decatur the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1877

The condition of the above bond is such that if the above bounden George M. Wood shall perform all the duties which are or may be required by law to be performed by him as Treasurer of the said county of Macon, in the time and manner prescribed by law; and when he shall be succeeded in office, shall surrender and deliver over to his successor in office all books, papers, moneys, and other things belonging to said county and appertaining to his said office, then the above bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

GEORGE M. WOOD, [L. S.]
JAMES MILLIKIN, [L. S.]
JEROME R. GORIN, [L. S.]
A. W. CONKLIN, [L. S.]
DANIEL W BRENNEMAN, [L. S.]
JAMES C. LAKE, [L. S.]
A. T. HILL. [L. S.]

The report of the different county officers of the earnings and receipts of their offices for the half year ending Nov. 30th, 1877, were referred to the committee on fees and salaries of county officers.

The claims filed with the clerk were distributed to the proper committee.

On motion of Capt. Grason the Board adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. R. H. Woodcock in the chair.

Present—Supervisors Brown, Brenneman, Davis, Dill, Edgar, Grayson, Hoyt, House, Hawkyard, Kyker, Longstreet, Lehman, Murray, Rosengrants, Ruddock, Roberts, Ward and Wallace.

The records of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

Sup'r Brenneman offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five, for the purpose of contracting for a Steward for the county farm for one year, commencing March 1, 1878, and also to employ a physician to render medical attention to the paupers at the poor farm, the poor of Decatur township and the prisoners in jail, for a term of one year, commencing Jan. 1st, 1878, the contract made by said committee, to be subject to the action of this Board at its next meeting.

The chair appointed as said committee Sup'rs Brenneman, Hoyt, Grayson, Longstreet and Ward

Sup'r Grason read a communication from S. P. Nickey, late county superintendent of schools, stating that he was compelled to report to the state superintendent forty days in excess of the time allowed by this Board, and for which time he would not be entitled to any pay under the present restrictions, and asked this Board to do what they think is right and reasonable in the case. Whereupon Sup'r Grason moved that the county allow him for the forty days' time, claimed at the rate of $4 per day—making $160. Which motion was rejected by the Board.

Sup'r Grason offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the county clerk is authorized to issue orders on the county treasurer to pay the costs of the sheriff and county clerk in the case of The People vs. Elizabeth A. Davis, and in the case of Adam M. Corn and Margaret Corn vs. the T., W. & W. R'y, in which case the property was sold by the sheriff for the cost and struck off to the county.

Sup'r Grason offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Macon county, that the county clerk be and is hereby authorized to purchase five copies of Haines' latest township organization laws, or some other good township organization laws of Illinois, for each township in the county, the same to be paid out of the County Treasury

Sup'r Roberts offered the following amendment, which was rejected, viz:

That the Clerk purchase six copies for each town.

The vote then being had upon the original resolution, as offered by Sup'r Ward, the same was adopted.

Sup'r Brenneman offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Board.

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Macon county, That the Committee on Finance of the county make necessary arrangement with some of the bankers of the city, or other parties, and negotiate a loan (at a rate of interest not to exceed 10 per cent. per annum), sufficient to redeem the county orders and jurors' certificates, that now are and will be issued, until a sufficient amount of the year 1877 can be collected and properly placed in the county treasury for the redemption of the same.

The Superintendent of the County Farm made the following report of money received and expended by him, on account of said farm; which was approved by the Board:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Macon county:

Your Superintendent of the County Farm, begs leave to submit the following report

DR.

July 9th. To bal. on hand at last report, $349 06

CR.

By am't paid S. M. Strailey and Newell & Hammer for groceries	$ 97 63
By am't paid for Shellabarger's flour, $33.50, for J. Henshaw's corn, $37.40	70 90
By am't paid M. Troutman for work, $8.70, and S. Williamson for work, $18,	26 70
By am't paid Jos. —— for tile, $6.46, and Mrs. Waite for apples, $10	16 46
By am't paid H. M. Waite for lime and brick, $21.50	21 50
By am't paid self for 22 days' services as Sup't, $2.50	55 00
Total	$288,25
Balance on hand	$60 81

All of which is respectfully submitted.
P. F. LEHMAN, Sup't.

Paupers at poor farm Sept. 1, 27.
Rec'd during month of " 8; discharged, 6
" " " Oct., 10; " 8
" " " Nov. 11; " 12
Total 51 27
Paupers remaining at the county farm Dec. 1st 27
P. F. LEHMAN, Sup't.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries, to whom were referred the semi-annual statement of the county officers, made the following report, which was approved by the Board and ordered to be recorded:

To the Board of Supervisors of Macon County:

Your Committee on Fees and Salaries, to whom was referred the semi-annual statement of the county officers, of the earnings and receipts of their respective offices, would report that they have examined the statement of George M. Wood, Treasurer, and find his report as follows:

To am't on fees earned and received during the year	$8,031 92
By am't on his salary allowed by the Board	$1,800 00
By am't on excess of salary paid into the Co. treasury... 1,231 92	$3,031 92
We find that H. W. Waggoner, county clerk, has earned in the half year ending Nov. 30th, 1877	$3,349 25
By am't salary, clerk hire, &c., $2,381 40	
To am't receipts for 6 months, 1,316 21	
Am't due clerk for year ending Nov. 30, 1877	$1,068 19
We find that E. McClellan, circuit clerk, has earned in the half year ending Nov. 30, 1877	$2,713 00
By am't salary, clerk hire, etc., $1,968 35	
By am't receipts for 6 months, 1,885 40	
Am't due clerk for 6 months ending Nov. 30, 1877	$102 95

For which amount the Clerk presented an account of fees in criminal cases earned by him, which could not be collected from the parties convicted, and asked that the same might be allowed him, to pay balance due as above reported: which was done by the Board.

We find that M. Forstmyer, sheriff, has earned in the half year ending Nov. 30, 1877	$2,955 42
By am't salary, deputy hire, &c., $1,476 50	
To am't receipts for 6 months, 1,182 71	
Am't due sheriff Nov. 30, 1877	$293 79

All of which is respectfully submitted.
D. W. BRENNEMAN,
Chairman of Committee.

Sup'r Ward offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Supervisor of the town of Decatur procure the medical services of Doctor Walston, and employ him to render aid to a poor woman in the city suffering from a loathsome disease, at a cost not to exceed five dollars per month.

On motion of Sup'r Longstreet, Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock p.m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—same as on forenoon.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Macon County:

Your Committee on Poor Farm and Paupers, to whom were referred sundry accounts against the county, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that they have examined the following accounts, and the payment of same is recommended.

J. N. HOYT,
Chairman Committee.

Whereupon the report of the committee was received and adopted, and the Clerk authorized to issue warrants on the Treasurer in payment of the same:

To H. M. Waite, salary as Steward at poor farm 3rd quarter, 1877	$250 00
John W. Brothers, services as hired hand on poor farm (less payment)	56 50
Edward Lues, same	60 00
Hiram Ward, Sup'r, appropriation by Board for support of Mary McCauley,	20 00
A. T. Davis, appropriation by Board for support of Mr. Hill	21 25
Ezra August, coffins and burying paupers $98, amount allowed	87 00
N. Laux & Bro., do, $41, amount allowed,	40 00
T. A. Pritchett, do, town of Niantic	10 00
George Glen, do, town of South Macon,	7 00
Jos. Cobb, medical attention to paupers, $76, amount allowed	50 00
J. C. Hall, do, $77.50, amount allowed	62 00
J. L. Connelly, do, $84.58, am't allowed	54 50
F. R. Eakins, do, $15, am't allowed	10 00
H. W. Clark, do, $16.50, " "	13 80
J. H. Rice, do, $13.50, " "	11 70
L. Tozer, do, $70, " "	55 00
J. N. Randall, do, $6, " "	4 50
A McBride, medical attention to paupers,	4 50
Leslie & Russell, " " "	22 35
G. S. Allison, " " "	17 00
Moore & Barnes, " " "	30 00
D. T. Kyner, " " "	4 00
H. H. Carley, " " "	22 75
A. R. Small, do, per contract	150 00
Sarah Wheeler, keeping paupers to Dec. 1st, per contract	18 25
D. L. Hughes, do	15 00
Sarah A. Talbott, do	33 00
H. T. Allen, do, by order of Supervisor,	47 00
To Henry Holmes, For keeping paupers by order of Supervisor	$ 1 00
" Francis Seybolt, same	26 00
" William Sturgess, same	1 62
" Mary Dunn, same, $100 25, allowed	98 25
" Henry Ruthrauff, $61.00, allowed	60 00
" Edward Frost, same, $73.10, allowed	63 00
" Sidney Vest, same, $25.00, allowed	15 00
" Barnes&Bro., Groceries for paupers	33 50
" Ritchie & Bro., same	15 82
" Seiberling & Bro.,	30 00
" B F May & Bro.,	81 05
" Averitt & McGuire, same	3 90
" W H Reeme, same	61 50
" H B Lewis, same	151 51
" Gill & Morrison, same	10 50
" S M Stradley, same	9 60
" Newell & Hammer, same	16 70
" D H Heilman, same	13 00
" John Washburne, same	62 00
" M Grely, same	6 65
" A Barber & Co., shoes	24 10
" Montgomery & Co., same	23 25
" G M Riddle, same	18 40
" Norman Failing, coal	5 32
" B J Jameson, coal	2 00
" RivertownCoalCo, Coal for poor farm	71 00
" Thomas Downing, wood for paupers	6 25
" S Einstein, dry goods for paupers	18 56
" Linn & Scruggs, same	2 65
" J Imboden & Son, meat for paupers,	1 75
" Austin&Gault, medicine for paupers	5 25
" Dillinger & Son, goods for paupers,	6 26
" J B Lichtenberger, same	10 00
" S G Washburn, same	8 50
" J R Race & Co, clothing for paupers	41 70
" H L Archer, taking paupers to P. F.	1 00
" Henry Lehman, same	3 00
" J W Brown, same	1 00
" Jonah Myers, House rent for pauper	12 00
" A J Stoner, Paints &c., for poor farm	30 35
" A Bradley, lightning rods for same	40 70
" DecaturFurnitureCo. pumps for same	12 40
" Hardy Bros., taking paupers to P. F.	18 00
" S Williams, For building corn cribs on Poor Farm and repairs to buildings	110 75
" C P Thatcher, lumber for same	286 20
" R. H. Woodcock, money advanced for shipping paupers, etc	3 95
" Wm Grason, for money advanced for goods for paupers	10 10
" J N Hoyt, For time and use of team in getting coffins for paupers	1 50
" A Hawkyards, For money advanced for taking care of & shipping paupers	13 50
" John Longstreet, for money advanced for caring for and shipping paupers, time, rent of house, &c.	64 60
" C. Chenoweth, for holding inquest, juror's fees, &c., $106.00 ......allowed	95 00
" Theo Hildebrandt, For medicine for persons by Dr Schule, $6.20, not allowed by the Board.	
" Newell & Hammer, For groceries for Poor Farm, $182.96. (Not certified to: laid over.)	
" D W Brenneman, Supr., for money appropriated by Board to ship paupers, to March 1, 1878	100 00
" Hubbard & Swearingen, for medicine for pauper, by order of Sup'r Ward.	8 90

EXPENSE OF NOVEMBER ELECTION:

For services of judges and clerks of same, $619.20

The Report of the Special Committee appointed by this Board to superintend the building of the bridge across the Sangamon River, at Spangler's Mill, made the following report, which was approved and the committee were discharged.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Macon county: Your committee on the building of the bridge across the Sangamon River at Spangler's Mill, would respectfully report that the bridge stone work, trestle work, and grading, has been done in a good and workmanlike manner and according to plans, specification and contract, and that your committee on behalf of the county, have received the same from George V. Loring. The contractors have had orders drawn on the County Treasurer for four thousand eight hundred and sixty six 66-000 dollars which is in full for the appropriation made by the county for the building of the same. All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM GRASON,
BENJ. DILL,   Com.
A. T. DAVIS.

On motion of Suprs Roberts, the Board adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Board met pursuant to adjournment Hon. R. H. Woodcock in the chair.

Present: Supervisor Brown, Brenneman, Davis, Dill, Edgar, Grason, Hoyt, Hawkyard, Kaker, Longstreet, Lehman, Murray, Ruddock, Rosengrants, Roberts, Ward and Wallace.

The reading of yesterday's proceedings was on motion dispensed with.

Supr, Grason, from the committee on Miscellaneous Claims, offered the following preamble and resolutions which was adopted.

WHEREAS, Frank Boody, Walter H. Stevens and Wm. Hennesy committed a burglary in the City of Decatur, and were pursued by Norman Pringle, City Marshall of Decatur, but were arrested by John Becker, Henry Carpenter and Jos. Summers, in Atlanta Logan County, both parties claim the reward, according to the resolution passed by this Board, December 1871 paying rewards, and reads as follows: That whosoever shall pursue, and apprehend any person or persons beyond the limits of Macon County, for any felony or other high crime, upon conviction shall be paid fifty dollars. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a warrant for one hundred and fifty dollars be issued by the Clerk, and that he divide the same equally among the four parties claiming the same.

The Finance Committee to whom were referred the report of S. P. Nickey, the retiring County Superintendent made the following report, which was approved by the Board.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Macon county; We your finance committee have examined the account of S. P. Nickey, Superintendent of schools, and find it correct to the best of our knowledge and belief

The amount of loan and securities on hand, as per report	$15,384.40
The value of property held by deeds,	656.62
The amount of interest on school fund, $148.51; fines, $5.00	153.51

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. J. ROBERTS,
HIRAM WARD,   Com.
JOHN LONGSTREET,

The Finance committee made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Macon county; Your Finance committee have examined the account of George M. Wood, County Treasurer, and find it correct. We compared vouchers, and destroyed same by burning. The account since September 1st 1877 is as follows:

To am't in treasury, Sep. 1, '77	$16,551.67
" " rec. of Machan, sale of estray,	12,00
" " F. Priest by H W Waggoner 6 mo adv. int. on sale Co. lot,	126,66
" " P McCoy, adm. of W H McCoy, claim due J J Smith,	27.00
" " surplus fees paid by G. M. Wood, earnings of office over salary,	1,231.92
	$17,915.59
By am't of treasurers Com'n on transfer of refunding funds,	$ 46 45
" " Co. orders and Jurors certif. paid in Sept. Oct. and Nov	13,706.63
" " Cash in Treasury to balance Dec. 1st '77,	$ 4,162 31
	$17,915.59

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. J. ROBERTS,
JOHN LONGSTREET,   Committee.
HIRAM WARD,

On motion of Supr. Ward, that the resolution heretofore adopted, by this Board and amended at the Dec. term 1876, appropriating two thousand dollars by the County, for grading and trestling at Priest's Ford bridge across the Sangamon River, be so amended that the appropriation be paid out of the revenue of 1877, in place of the Revenue of 1876, and that the sum so appropriated shall not exceed the two-thirds of the whole and of the cost of said grading &c.

Which motion to amend was concurred in by the Board.

On motion of Supr. Grason that the resolution adopted by this Board at the June Meeting 1877, by which $1750 was appropriated, for the purpose of repairing the Iron Bridge north of Oakley and Rea bridge, both being on the Sangamon River, be so amended as to read that the same be paid out of the revenue of 1877.

Which motion to amend was concurred in by the Board.

Supr. Ward offered the following which was adopted.

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board on yesterday, authorizing the Finance committee to negotiate a loan for the redemption of county orders and Jurors certificates until a sufficient amount of the revenue of 1877 can be collected be and the same is hereby rescinded,

On Motion of Supr. Murray, the Board adjourned until half past one o'clock p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present same as on Forenoon.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Macon county; Your committee on miscellaneous claims to whom were referred a number of claims against the county haveing had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that they have examined the following accounts and recommend the payment of the same William Grason, Chairman Comt.

On motion the report of the committee was received and adopted and the Clerk authorized to issue warrants on the Treasurer in payment of the same.

To Culver, P. & H. for Records and blanks for county	$117.00
" Ill. Printing Co.	271.90
" M. Forstmeyer, receiving, discharging, and boarding prisoners to Dec. 1st	682.00
" M. Forstmeyer, washing for prisoners, telegraphing, labor, soap, lime, etc.	88.89
" Benj. Dill, for services on Co. Supt. Spangler's Mill bridge, $120, ...allowed	100.00
" Wm. Grayson, do, and Rea's bridge,	32.50
" A. J. Davis, do	20.00
" C. A. Tuttle, for staking out and inspecting work at Spangler's Bridge,	10.00
" Geo. Priest & Co. for coal for county	71.50
" J. H. Lewis, lamps, spittoons, etc	5.80
" W H. Bayne, for Pub. Proceeding and Blanks for county	17.50
" Hamsher & Mosser, blanks for Sheriff,	12.00
" Close & Griswold, hardware, etc	151.00
" David Huff, arresting and bringing prisoner from Maroa to Jail	5.50
" Newell & Hammer, brooms, etc	1.20
" Hubbard & Swearingen, Stationery	43.45
" Chas. Weisell ice for 1876	7.00
" D. A. Maffitt, same	12.00
" G. M. Wood, for express charges	31,30
" A Franklin, for money advanced on tax receipts for 1876	6.00
" J. B. Brown for arresting and bringing prisoner to county jail	3.00 4.80
" J. H. Mauzy, for services as bailiff Circuit Court, 13 days	32.50
" J. J. Gadle, same, 2 days	5.00
" J. W. Bigger, same, 1 day	2.50
" J. A. Cochran, same, 13 days	32.50
" Henry Churchman, same, 18 days	45.00
" D. J. Block, same, 12 days	30.00
" W. A. Albert, same, 1 day	2 50
" W. W. Cox, same 10 days	25 00
" Sam'l Weitsel, same 14 days,	35,00
" J. Q. A. Odor, same 2	5.00
" J. Sayre, same 4 days	10.00
" J. B. Bowen, same 6 days	15.00
" J. W. Carter, same 23 days	57.00

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Macon county: Your committee on Public Buildings to whom were refered Sundry claims against the county, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that they have examined the following accounts and recomend payment of the same. A. A. MURRAY Chair. Com.

On motion the Report of the committee was received and adopted and the Clerk authorized to issue warrants on the Treasurer in payment of the same.

" Riverton Coal Co. for coal for jail,	22.50
" H. Mueller, repairs at jail,	56.05
" E. McNabb, work at jail,	4.25
" Samuel Miller, same,	18.50
" R. C. Crocker, hardware for j. fence,	2.88
" Elwood & Co. lumber for jail fence,	12.21
" Decatur Furniture Co. Case for circuit clerks office, mattresses for jail and chairs for judges stand	78 60
" Gas Co. gas for jail and court house	112.35
" J. W. Martin, repairs at jail and c. h.	21.55
" G. Buzian, janitor at c. h. 15 days	60.00
" Abel & Locke, Matting for co. clerk's office and oil cloth for Jail	85.61
" Jonas Miller, brickwork at court house	6.00
" O. Powers, for rent for court house and offices and basement for 1877	1,150.00

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Macon county, Your committee on fees and salaries to whom were referred the claims of the county officers for services rendered, beg leave to report that they have examined the same and recommend payment.

" S F Greer, 4th qr. salary 1877	$375.00
" S P Nickey 18 days serv. Supt of Schools	72.00
" H W Waggoner, bal. clk hire & salary	1,068.19
" E McClellan, same Dec 1,	102.95
" M Forstmeyer, same "	293.79

On motion the report of the committee was received and adopted and the clerk instructed to draw warrants on the Treasurer in payment of the same.

Supr. Grason offered the following which was adopted

Resolved, that the committee on Public Buildings be instructed to lease from Mr. Orlanda Powers, a room in the Court House Block, for the use of the Grand Jury and the Superintendent of Schools, said lease to commence August 1st, 1877 and to terminate Dec. 1st 1880.

Supr. Ward offered the following which was adopted.

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of Macon County, that a resolution offered by Supr, Camron and adopted by the Board on the 8th day of Dec. 1871, which reads as follows, that a reward of fifty dollars be paid to any person, who shall pursue and apprehend any person or persons beyond the limits of Macon County for any felony or other high crime committed in the said county upon conviction.

Be amended to read in the following manner:

That the county will pay a reward to any person or persons, of fifty dollars for each and every person he or they shall pursue and apprehend beyond the limits of Macon county, for any felony or other high crime committed in this county upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals.

Expenses of Supervisors Court $162.50.

On motion of Supr. Roberts the Board adjourned until the 1st Tuesday in March 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

H. W. WAGGONER,
Clerk.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

The following letter, called out by an article which appeared in our columns a short time ago, will be read with great interest:

SANGAMON CO., Jan. 7, 1878.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN—I wish to correct some statements made by the gentleman, concerning the first railroad. The first road was built from Meredosia to Jacksonville. Several years afterward it was built thence to Springfield. I took the iron from Alton to Meredosia, and distributed it along the road from Jacksonville to Springfield: hired the convicts of the Penitentiary to take the iron out of the cellars, where it had been stored, and put it on board the steamer that carried it to Meredosia. The rail was only *three-quarters* of an inch thick. I was in charge of the road from Meredosia to Springfield four years. The credit of the state was so poor at this time, that I was obliged to get the locomotives repaired at my own expense. At one time I tried to purchase some packing for a locomotive, in Jacksonville, the foundryman would not credit the state. I could not get any material without being responsible for the pay. The Commissioners' names were Murray McConnell and Jesse B. Thomas. "The Gregorys" never run it off the track, and the driving wheels were four feet in diameter. There were no engines made in the United States, but were imported from England.

I was employed by the state of Pennsylvania on the Pennsylvania Central road, from Columbia to Philadelphia, four years. The passenger cars were drawn by horses, and the freight by locomotives, for two years—the people would not ride behind locomotives. I took five engines out of the ship for the Pennsylvania Central road.

A part of the Pennsylvania Central was built from the Delaware River to the Chesapeake Bay, (intersecting the line of shipping to Baltimore), before the New York Central, that the gentleman mentions.

I am a citizen of Sangamon county, and have lived here forty-two years.—Am known by many people throughout the country.   GEORGE GREGORY.

THE Illinois Central railroad is about to move its shops from Wapella to Clinton. Years ago the company canvassed the idea of having the shops located at Clinton, but in the negotiations the road and the city authorities quarreled. The road then, to be revenged, built its shops at Wapella, a few miles above, and tried to build up a town there.—They have constructed a large brick hotel, and made the place a terminus of one of their divisions. But it was of no use. Providence had said there shouldn't be a town there, and there isn't. A railroad might attempt to have it otherwise, but it would prove futile. And now the Central gets down from its high horse, acknowledges the corn, and removes its shops. Clinton, by the way, raises $10,000, to help Providence convince the railroad authorities of their mistake. — *Peoria Journal.*

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The $12.00 Chinchilla Overcoat.
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Dec 20, 1877-d&wks

TEMPERANCE AT AUSTIN.

Austin, January 13, 1878.

Editors Republican:—At last the great "tidal wave" of temperance has "struck" this place, and is doing its "perfect work." The temperance people of this town have for some time felt like saying to the Murphys of Decatur, "Oh, do not pass us by;" but perhaps the fault is our own that they have not visited us.

On Friday night last the announcement was made that we were to have a temperance meeting, to be conducted by Messrs. Deihl and Weaver, of Kenney, on Saturday night, and Sunday both morning and evening.

At an early hour on Saturday night the Evans school house was well filled with an attentive audience, whose ardor was somewhat dampened by the fact that only Mr. Deihl had put in an appearance; but after a song, in which many of the audience joined, a prayer, and reading a portion of Scripture by the speaker, he commenced an earnest and telling speech, which soon convinced his hearers that they were to have a rich treat from the Deihl without the aid of the Weaver. Suffice it to say he made a "tip-top" speech, brim-full of fact and logic, and the result was 43 signers to the pledge.

Sunday being a very inclement day, and a meeting at the church, the attendance was not large. The services of the morning consisted of reading portions of Scripture bearing upon the subject of temperance, and remarks thereon.

A full house again at night, who were again addressed by Mr. Deihl, and also by Mr Weaver. Mr. Deihl's earnest and telling speech showed conclusively that his whole soul was in this glorious work.

Mr. Weaver, who does not claim to be a public speaker, but being a "reformed man," told his hearers in a plain talk, not only the misery and anxieties of the drunkard's family, but of the drunkard himself, and his advice and warning to the moderate drinker were earnest, and were listened to with the strictest attention.

The result of this meeting was the addition of 12 more names to the pledge.

Among those who have signed are some of the hardest drinkers in town.

I am not in the habit of "reverently" thanking God for anything, but if this "movement" keeps on, and those who have signed keep their pledge, I can most devoutly say, "Thank God!"

I cannot close this article without reference to some of our own people who have aided very materially in making these meetings a success; among those may be mentioned Mrs. J. H. Newton and Mr. Trout, a new convert, who gave us a most fearful account of the suffering and degradation of the drunkard and his family, which he has witnessed in the large cities in which he has lived. His advice, warning and earnest appeals to the moderate drinkers were listened to with the utmost attention, and as he spake by the "book and knew whereof he affirmed," his remarks made a good impression. Miss Mary Talfour, a school teacher, is entitled to honorable mention for her energy, perseverance and success in inducing her young friends to sign the pledge.

We are to have another meeting at the church three miles northeast of Latham, next Sunday night, for the purpose of forming a Christian Union.—Who are to be the speakers is not yet known, so if any of your Decatur Murphyites want to immortalize themselves now is their opportunity. E. W. J.

FALLEN AGAIN.

A special telegram from Indianapolis announces that Luther Benson, the eloquent temperance advocate, was a few nights since arrested in that city for drunkenness, and the enemies of the temperance cause are chuckling over the sad fact, and sneeringly pointing to his fall as an argument against temperance. That any good cause is injured by the indiscretions of its advocates is undoubtedly true; but rightly considered, the repeated falls of Luther Benson are only so many repeated warnings against the fatal power of the wine cup. Luther Benson is not a hypocrite.—When he stands before the people and advocates the cause of temperance he does it with an honest heart and the most sincere motives. He knows and acknowledges that he is a slave to appetite, and that the monster of intemperance has gained the mastery over him, and he does not hesitate to hold up his own broken life as a fearful warning to the young men of this country not to follow in his footsteps. Eloquent as are his pleas for sobriety, the repeated failures of Luther Benson are more eloquent still of the fatal power of intemperance. Yes, Luther Benson has fallen again, but why? Because he has nursed a viper in his bosom that loses no opportunity to sting him. Such a life of struggle—of alternate triumph and failure—is an argument in behalf of sobriety that cannot be met or put down. It is a living illustration of the slavery that follows the use of intoxicating liquors. Luther Benson, had he the eloquence of a Gough or the logic of a Webster, could not so effectually prove the utter danger of tampering with the wine cup as he can by pointing to his own ruined life—his own struggles for freedom, and his own sad failures to regain it.—*Bloomington Leader.*

Hawkeye: Senator Davis is still bent on reducing his size. The other day he had a corset built for himself, and when it was completed it looked like a thing to mold haystacks in.

WHAT NEWSPAPERS ARE EXPECTED TO DO FOR NOTHING.

There is no other business on which the public levies such heavy contributions as on the newspaper publishing business. An organization getting up some kind of festival, for example. It pays for the use of grounds, pays for music, pays for refreshments, gets two dollars worth of tickets and four dollars worth of bills printed, either at a newspaper-office or somewhere else, and then expects free advertising from the paper to an extent actually worth from two or three to ten dollars. The mere announcement of a picnic, sociable or festival is an advertisement, and ought to be paid for. The result is a generous proportion of the profits of nearly all entertainments and is money which rightfully belongs to the newspaper publishers. Then, after the thing is over the managers will come in with a long string of resolutions, with which to rob the publisher of more valuable space. The truth is that space in a newspaper is worth money to the publisher. There is no more reason why he should give it away than why a merchant should give away his goods. Part of the space is sold to business men for advertising purposes; the rest of the space is devoted to interesting reading matter. On the last the publisher depends upon the attractions to sell his paper. Each represents cash to him. Yet a business man who buys space to the amount of $2, often buys a gratuity of space to the amount of $1 or $2, or even more. The managers of festivals, picnics or other home entertainments, may not buy one cent's worth of space, but all the same expect a free gift of several dollars worth of space. The minister who never advertises, may want space to the amount of a dollar or two weekly for the advertisment of coming sermons. The politician, even though he forgets to keep his subscription paid up, demands column after column of valuable space free, and rarely so much as says thank you for it. For all this the newspaper man, taxed beyond any other business man, enjoys the high distinction of being regarded as a dead-head by two-thirds of his neighbors.

The funeral of Victor Emmanuel occurs on Thursday of this week, and will be conducted with ecclesiastical solemnity, the order of the Pope having removed all difficulties. The remains of Italy's great King will be deposited in the Pantheon, the splendid Pagan temple erected by Agrippa in the year 27 B. C., and by him dedicated to Jupiter, the "father of all gods," and which, having been given by the Emperor Phocas to Pope Boniface IV. in 609, was by the latter converted into a Christian church, and by Pope Gregory IV. in 830 was dedicated "to all the saints." The historic edifice will henceforth possess an added interest to Italy and the world.

Wanted.—Homes for six girls and two boys, ranging in age from four to eleven years. D. W. Brenneman,
Dec13-d&wtf.] Supervisor.

WANTED!
123 BULLS!

I will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for 123 Bulls, delivered at the town of Oakley, Macon county, Illinois. T. W. BERRY.
Jan. 17, 1877—wtf

HO FOR TEXAS!

Overmire & Kaufman

—ARE NOW—

AGENTS

FOR THE

Real Estate and Colonization Co.

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Good land, located with perfect title, can be had for less than

40 CENTS PER ACRE.

Patent for land furnished signed by the Governor of the State

Now is the Golden Moment to Invest.

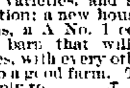
For circulars and full particulars, call on or write to

OVERMIRE & KAUFMAN,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.
DECATUR, ILLS.
Jan. 17, 1877-wtf

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST **NAVY Tobacco**

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

A FINE CHEAP
STOCK FARM
of 200 Acres For Sale.



Two miles south and one-half mile east of Maroa, Ill., all under a fine state of cultivation, with about 3 miles of good hedge that will turn any kind of stock; about 70 acres of Timothy and clover pasture, fenced off in three pastures; 150 bearing apples of the best varieties, and small fruits of every description; a new house 3 years old, with seven rooms, a A No. 1 cellar, cistern and wells; a good barn that will stable 14 or 15 head of horses, with every other convenience belonging to a good farm. Terms reasonable.
Apply to **J. B. GARVIN,**
Nov 1, 1877—w3mos* Maroa, Ills.

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind, one or more and sometimes all yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored because but little understood by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won my hearty approval. I believe it likely to succeed when all the usual remedies fail, because it strikes at the root of the disease, viz., the acidified blood, while it heals the ulcerated membrane by direct application to the nasal passages. Its action is based on certain fixed rules, and unless the vital forces are too far exhausted, must, in the great majority of cases, effect a cure.
GEO. BEARD, M. D.
Noscott Block, So. Framingham, Oct. 1, 1874.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

May safely claim to be one of the few popular remedies receiving the approval of medical gentlemen, who, in private, not only freely recommend it but use it in their families in preference to any of the preparations usually prescribed by physicians.

"You are aware," said a distinguished city physician, "that my obligations to the Mass. Medical Society are such that I cannot publicly recommend or prescribe the Radical Cure; but since I received so much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have sent to your store no less than one hundred of my patients for it."

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Gentlemen,—We have sold Sanford's Radical Cure for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first complaint yet.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit so that their suffering will be relieved. We have been in the drug business for the past twelve years constantly, and sold everything for Catarrh, but yours leads all the rest. If you see proper you can use this letter or any part of it that you wish.
Very truly yours, S. D. BALDWIN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Books and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 28, 1876.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the best Plaster for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

ELECTRICITY

As a grand curative and restorative agent is not equalled by any element or medicine in the history of the healing art. Unless the vital spark has fled the body, restoration by means of electricity is possible. It is the last resort of all physicians and surgeons, and has rescued thousands, apparently dead from an untimely grave, when no other human agency could have succeeded. This is the leading curative element in this Plaster.

BALSAM AND PINE.

The healing properties of our own fragrant balsam and pine and the gums of the East are too well known to require description. Their grateful, healing, soothing, and strengthening properties are known to the masses. When combined in accordance with late and important discoveries in pharmacy, their healing and strengthening properties are increased tenfold. In this respect our Plaster is the best in use without the aid of electricity.

TWO IN ONE.

Thus combined we have two grand medical agents in one, each of which performs its function and unitedly produce more cures than any liniment, lotion, wash, or plaster ever before compounded in the history of medicine. Try one. Price, 25 Cents.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Daniel Rock et al. vs. Jacob Peck et al.- In Partition. No. 10,056.

Public Notice is Hereby Given, that by virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled cause at the December Term, A. D. 1877, of the Circuit Court of Macon county, Illinois, the undersigned will sell, on

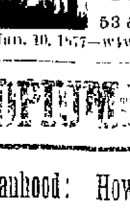
Tuesday, February 5th, 1878,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, at the west door of the Court House in the city of Decatur, Illinois, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate situated in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty (20), township seventeen (17) north, range four (4) east of the third principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres; also the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen (17), township seventeen (17) north, range four (4) east of the third principal meridian, containing forty (40) acres.

Terms of Sale.- One-fourth of the purchase money cash, the balance, one-fourth in one year, one-fourth in two years and one-fourth in three years from the day of said sale; the purchaser to give note or notes for the deferred payments, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum; said note or notes to be secured by a mortgage on the premises sold and personal security. Said sale will be absolute and a deed made to the purchaser on approval of sale by court.
JOHN A. BROWN,
Special Commissioner.
Decatur, Ill., Jan. 4, 1878. [jan10wtd

FOR SALE--CHEAP.

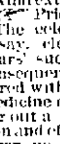
An Acre of Ground, Fronting on West Main street and running through to Wood street, making four large lots, on which is erected a frame house with six rooms, good dry cellar under the whole house, smoke-house, wood shed, stable and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The lot is covered with fruit of all kinds—apples, cherries, peaches, pears, grapes, etc.—all in good bearing. The property will be sold for $1200 CASH, or $1500 half cash, and the balance in 3 years.
☞ Apply on the premises, No. 105 West Main street. **W. BACHMAN.**
Jan. 7-d3 w3t



SCROLL SAWS
Elegant New Designs.
BEST SAW BLADES
IN THE WORLD
FANCY WOODS, &c., &c.
Send for large illustrated Catalogue of everything used.
John Wilkinson,
Importer and Dealer,
53 & 55 Lake St., CHICAGO
Jan. 10, 1877—w4w

OPIUM ... Morphine Habit ... Painless ... Washington St., Chicago.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!



Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORGANS, 16 Stops, $120, 10, $98, 12, $85, 9, $65. Pianos, retail price $750 only $235. Send for confidential circulars. **Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.**

3 new vocal and 3 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. silver or stamps. Music Pub. Co., Middleboro, Mass.

GUNS and Revolvers. Illustrated Price List free. *Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.* 4w

25 STYLES OF CARDS, 10c., or 25 New Year Cards, 20c. Samples, 3c. J. Husted & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name in case, 13c., 25 without case, 9c., 30 new fun cards, 10c. Outfits, 10c. F. WASHBURN & CO., Middleboro, Mass.

Just out. Private Instructors for each state. Warranted accurate. Special Agents wanted. Send for circular. Redding & Co., Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York.

FREE MAMMOTH OUTFIT TO EVERYBODY. Stem winder watch free with first order.—*Ten Dollars* a day guaranteed. **M. CRONEGH & CO** Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wis.

★ HOMES in TEXAS. Mild Winters, Healthful Climate, Good Timber Fertile Soil, Pure Water, CHEAP LANDS, Low Taxes. Address DAY K. SMITH, 104 Clark St. Chicago, or Immigration Ag't International & Great Northern R. R. PALESTINE, TEXAS.

AGENTS WANTED!!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
4w or San Francisco, Cal.

$50 For a Case Of Catarrh That SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y.; Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. Weeks & Potter, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. COLLINS' VOLTARIC PLASTERS are the best.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS, of first-class makers, at lower prices for cash, or Installments, than ever before offered. WATERS' PIANOS and ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for five years. Ill. Catalogues mailed. Great Inducements to the trade. PIANOS, 7-octave, $140; 7⅓-octave, $150; ORGANS, 2 stops, $48; 4 stops, $53; 7 stops, $65, 8 stops, $70; 10 stops, $85; 12 stops, $90; in perfect order and used a year. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th street, New York. dec27-w4w

Graefenberg Vegetable
PILLS

Have been acknowledged for over Thirty Years to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES OF DIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS. These PILLS act with great mildness, and will restore health to those suffering from GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUSNESS. Price 25c. per Box. Send for Almanac.

Graefenberg Co. 56 Reade St. N. Y.

FARMERS,

Who contemplate purchasing

PLOWS!

The coming season, are respectfully solicited to call at the

GRANGE STORE

And see the new iron frame

Furst & Bradley Sulky

All tests indicate their draft to be as light or lighter than that of Walking Plows.

Farmers, be Good to Yourselves.

FIRST DOOR
SOUTH ST. NICHOLAS
HOTEL,
Decatur, - Illinois.
Nov. 8, 1877 wtf

TEXAS.

Hanford's Texas State Register

Is the only Almanac published giving all desired information about Texas. 168 pages. Price, with correct Map, 20 by 24 inches, 75 cents, without map, 35 cents. Three last Nos., without Map, $1, postpaid.
ALBERT HANFORD.
Galveston, December, 1877. [27-w4w

ANDREW KEPLER,

Manufactures the

Best Brands of Cigars

And buys exclusively from first hands, thereby securing the lowest prices. Sole Agent for

WILSON, SORG & CO.'S PLUG,

And all the leading Brands of

FINE CUT!

—Try the—

"DRUM MAJOR"

The Best Navy Plug in America, made expressly for me. It will go further by 33 per cent, and is unequalled in flavor. I can always offer special inducements to chewers in the way of samples and job lots, which will be sold very cheap. A splendid line of

PIPES AND SMOKER'S GOODS.

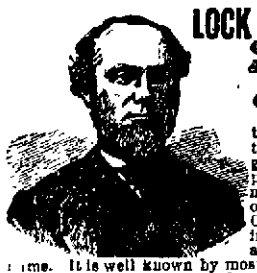
Give Me a Call.

My ten years of experience in Decatur enables me to offer inducements second to no other House in the country.

Southeast Corner of Old Square,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Nov. 15, 1877 wtf A. KEPLER

NewspaperARCHIVE®

DR. JAMES.



LOCK HOSPITAL,
Cor. FRANKLIN & WASHINGTON STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State for the purpose of giving the best possible treatment in all cases of PRIVATE and CHRONIC Diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. It is well known by most persons in the city, DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 24 years. Age and experience is all important in the successful treatment of syphilis in all forms. Gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, can positively be cured in the shortest possible time. Seminal weakness, emissions of semen at night, caused by self-abuse, producing impotency, pimples on the face, also can be cured by the best known remedy in the world. A book for the million, MARRIAGE GUIDE, which tells you all about these diseases, marriage, love, and their consequences; free in office, or 10 cents to prepay postage. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board, may call or write. All business strictly confidential. DR. JAMES has 20 rooms and parlors. In calling you see no one but the doctor. Office hours: 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12. Consultation always free and invited. Call or write.

Oct. 19, 1876 d&wlv

$100,000
TO LOAN
AT 8 PER CENT.
NO INTEREST DEDUCTED IN ADVANCE

COMMISSIONS THE LOWEST!
GIVE US A CALL.
OVERMIRE & KAUFMAN
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
OVER DECATUR NATIONAL BANK
Decatur, Ill., Aug17'77-d&wtf

REVOLUTION
—IN—
CHAIN PUMPS.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Decatur and Macon and adjoining counties, that he has secured the Exclusive Right to

MANUFACTURE AND SELL

MERRILL & BARTLETT'S

WATER-PURIFYING,

RUBBER BUCKET

CHAIN PUMP,

And is prepared to furnish said Chain Pumps on short notice.

The advantages of this Pump over many others are many. The Chain being buttonless, it is much lighter, consequently it is not liable to break, and works much easier. The Rubber Buckets, which are attached to the Chain, will not wear the tubing, consequently it will last longer than when Metal Buttons are used. It is, positively, ANTI-FREEZING. It is a positive Water Purifier, as each bucket is constructed with an Air Chamber, which carries a given quantity of pure air into the water which immediately diffuses through the entire body of water, purifying and cleaning, and rendering it fit for use.

A. A. MURRAY.

N. B. County Rights for sale on reasonable terms. dec 9-d&wtf.

"The Washington City Route."
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO
Washington & Baltimore
WITH DIRECT CONNECTIONS FOR
Richmond, Lynchburg, Norfolk,
AND
THE SOUTHEAST,
Philadelphia, New York, Boston,
AND
THE EAST.

TRAVELERS DESIRING A
Speedy, Pleasant and Comfortable Trip
SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THE
BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.
IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS
Elegant Coaches, Splendid Hotels, Grand and Beautiful Mountain and Valley Scenery, and the many Points of Historical interest along Its Line

THE FARE WILL ALWAYS BE AS LOW
AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS
RUN THROUGH
WITHOUT CHANGE
BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL
WESTERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of Trains, Sleeping Car Accommodations Etc., apply at Ticket Offices at all principal points NORTH, SOUTH, EAST or WEST.

E. R. DORSEY, Ass't Gen. Ticket Ag't.
THOS. P. BARRY, Western Pass. Agent.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Ag't.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mast. of Transp'n.

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS
Advertising Agents,
186 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,

Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. Estimates furnished free upon application. ☞ Send two stamps for our Advertisers' Manual. nov23dtf

GOLD WATCHES. Cheapest in the Known

N. LAUX & BRO.

HAVE OPENED A NEW
UNDERTAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
Two Doors South of St. Nicholas HOTEL.

We have engaged the services of a practical undertaker to superintend all funerals, having a fine hearse and carriages, and large supply of

WOOD AND METALLIC
CASKETS,
We solicit a share of public patronage.
COFFINS
Trimmings and Shorouds,
At wholesale.
ST. NICHOLAS

LIVERY, FEED
AND SALE STABLE.
FIRST CLASS OUTFITS.
Jul1'77-wtf N. LAUX & BRO.

IF YOU WANT
Choice Groceries
CALL ON
HENRY LYON,
28 Merchant St.,
Where you will always find a stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries and
PROVISIONS,
Which will be sold at prices as low as can be found anywhere.
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.
HENRY LYON.
Decatur, Mar15'75-wtf

FOUND AT LAST
The Perfection of
HARD COAL BASE BURNERS!"
—Viz: The—
CROWN JEWEL.
—Also the—
GOOD RECORD.
Which is an Excellent Stove and at
Very Low Prices
For Soft Coal call and see the
CROWN DIAMOND,
Revolution and Rotary
Also a full assortment of all kinds of
COAL AND WOOD STOVES.
—A Full Line of—
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
ETC., ETC.,
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

R. C. CROCKER,
No. 9 Water Street.
Oct11'77-d&wtf

FARMER'S
DINING HALL!
West Side of Old Square,
DECATUR, ILLS.,
CHAS. DROHN, Proprietor.

This House, a first-class one, is prepared for travelers and day-boarders. The accommodation is the best, and No. 1. Rooms and Beds will be found.

Meals, 25 Cents.

Oct. 29, 1877—d&wtf

THE ELECTRIC PEN.

1,000 to 15,000 copies from a single written stencil. The cheapest and quickest method of producing Circulars, Price Lists, Maps, Drawings, Music, &c. Every live business firm, corporation, bank, school, church and others can save time and money by using it. A new business in every town, for an expert penman. 5,000 in use. Send for circulars and samples. Energetic Agent. Wanted. GEO. H. BLISS, Gen'l Manager, 220 to 226 Lanzic Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SILVER BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs that if what is known as the Bland silver bill, or one not materially unlike it, shall pass, President Hayes will veto it.—And the correspondent claims that this information comes from one whose high official position affords him the fullest opportunity for knowing the sentiments of the president regarding this matter.

A GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This being the season of Gubernatorial and other annual messages, the concoctors of those usually elongated productions are invited to contemplate as a model the following veritable message, sent by William Penn to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1704—the entire document reading thus:

Friends:—Your union is what I desire, but your peace and accommodating of one another is what I expect from you, the reputation of it is something; the reality much more. I desire you to remember and observe what I say. Yield in circumstances to preserve essentials, and being safe in one another, you will always be so in esteem with me. Make me not sad, now I am going to leave you; since it is for you as well as your friend and proprietary and Governor.

(Signed) WILLIAM PENN.

That message could be printed in large type on a postal card.

Fashionable Conversation.

London Fun.

First Swell—I say, Plevna has fallen.

Second ditto—Ya-as, so I see.

First Swell—Great blow to the—ah—the ah.

Second ditto—To the ah, yes—the Wussians.

First Swell—Ya-as. He was their pwincipal Genewal, I believe.

Second ditto—Ya-as, something of the sort; but, weally, I don't twouble to wead about the waw. It's too much.

First Swell—Quite awfully too much, weally; only evewbody's saying Plevna's fallen, you know; and its fashionable.

Second ditto—Ya-as. Come to my chambers. Got some doosid fine Chartweuse. Come over. A pwesent. Come along, old fellah.

First Swell—All wight. I suppose old Plevna was a vewy gweat Genewal, else they wouldn't have made such a doosid fuss about him.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POTATO.

Sir Walter Raleigh proved to be one of the greatest benefactors to his own country, and eventually to the United States, by the introduction of the potato, in the year 1584. The root was planted on Raleigh's estate at Youghall, which was afterward sold to the Earl of Cork, and the person who had the management of the estate mistook the flower or fruit, as he called it, for the valuable part, and on tasting the potato ball pronounced it a pernicious exotic. Sometime afterwards, on turning up the earth, it was discovered that the root had spread largely and in considerable quantities; and from this source Great Britain's potato supply commenced and then gradually the cultivation was extended through North America. The potato is supposed to have been a native of Mexico.

INDIFFERENT AS TO SIZE.—She was from the country and she went into a Main street store and asked to look at some stockings. "What number ma'am?" inquired the polite clerk. "What number? Young man, ain't you ashamed of yourself to ask such a question? Do you suppose jest 'cause I live in the country that I go scootin' around with one stocking?" Then the clerk managed to make her understand that he wanted to know the size of the stocking she required; and she said she guessed about eleven inches would do for her feet, and as to the rest it didn't matter much.

Don't You Forget It?—For if you are BILIOUS, or are troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA or CONSTIPATION, MALARIA WILL CURE YOU. 75 cents per bottle. All druggists sell it.

Dec. 6—wtf

When You Buy Homeopathic Medicines be sure you get the regular preparations, such as physicians use. A full line of these on hand from Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy, St Louis, Mo. For sale by Hubbard & Swearingen, Decatur, Ills. apr26-w1y.

Sewing Machine Needles, of all kinds at J. S. HAND & Co.'s, Next door to Post Office.

June 9 wtf.

DAVIS NURSERIES.

150,000 Apple trees, all sizes; 200,000 Hedge Plants, large size; 50,000 Maples and Evergreens, fine; 10,000 Concord Grapes, strong; 25,000 Peach, Cherry, Pear, small fruits and ornamental shrubs. Prices and catalogues free. ORDER NOW. Can deliver in proper season in Decatur, same day they are dug.—"an item."

H. W. DAVIS, Box 141, Decatur, Ill.

N. B.—High bred fowls and eggs for sale. feb81877weowtf.

Dermal cures chapped hands and lips, and all chafing, redness, roughness or soreness of the skin at once. It is delightfully perfumed, pleasant to use, and costs but 25 cents per bottle. All druggists keep it.

Dec. 6—wtf

Our Druggists all say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs, colds, etc. It has no equal. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. [9-d&w1w

For a Christmas present get a pair of those fine slippers, at Barber & Baker's.

POWER OF THE HAND.

It may be going too far to say that man may judge the character of his fellow-man by the manner in which he "shakes hands." But there is certainly a significance in those busy members of the body which "he who runs may read." The creator of Uriah Heep has taught us not to trust the owners of limp, moist hands, which close cordially on nothing save their own possessions. Says a commenator on this subject: "It is the touch of a hand at a greeting which warms or chills my heart, and makes me know to a certainty how much or how little I shall like the person before me. If the fingers close about my own with a short, quick, convulsive grasp, I know that he will snap, snarl, and finally quarrel, and the least that I have to do with the owner of those wily digits, the better 'off I shall be. If a nervous cold hand glides into my own, and seems disposed to lie there, without life, I know at once my happiness would be as nothing in that awful palm. But if the hand grasps yours and holds it firmly, in strong, warm fingers, you are safe in cultivating the friendship of the owner. These human hands! From the beginning of life they play an important part.

"All the greatness of earth has laid in the hollow of the hand. The books, the music, the pictures, the wonders of architecture, the intricacies of mechanism, the mysteries of science and the government of the countries, with all their godlike beauties of color, sound, symmetry, usefulness, progression and wisdom, have lain within a human hand. The highest aspirations and realizations of the brain are brought to light through the hand, and the tenderest love and charity of the heart make the hand their dispensator. They can be tender ministers of comfort and peace, yet as cruel and full of venom as the bite of an asp.

"And with all their charities, their tender touches, their mischief—they are folded at last, and those who speak of us tell of the closing of eyes and the folding of hands as a part of our going away."—*North American.*

THE Illinois State Temperance Reform Club has issued the following call for a State Temperance Convention:

To the Temperance Reform Clubs, also the Red Ribbon, Blue Ribbon, Royal Purple, Washingtonians and Christian Temperance Union Clubs of Illinois:

We cordially invite you to send delegates to meet with us in State Convention to be held in Joliet the 20th of next February.

We wish to make one grand united effort of the temperance reform in Illinois. By combining our efforts, giving and receiving advice, making plans for the future, we hope with God's help to accomplish a noble work in the great cause of temperance.

K. J. HAMMOND, President.

R. W. CRAMPTON, 572 West Madison street, Chicago, Secretary.

REST FOR THE MIND.

When the daily occupation is monotonous and unengrossing, a full supply of excitement for the leisure hours may be desirable; but where the mental powers have been taxed to their utmost through the hours of labor, it is absolutely necessary to health and happiness that they be entirely released for at least a portion of the time that is left. It is not enough that the usual amount of time be spent in the absolute rest of sleep, if every waking hour be filled to the brim with eager serious occupation. It is not enough that certain hours be secured, free from absolute work, if they are still permeated with energetic thought, intense feeling or exciting pleasures. The mind needs rest from effort in its waking hours, a time when it may rightly lay aside its activity and enjoy being acted upon by calm and gentle influences.

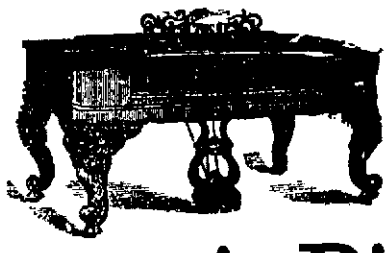
A MAN from Boston would not confess astonishment at anything he saw in Nevada. As he was passing a hotel in Virginia City the cap blew from one of the chimneys. It was a circular piece of sheet-iron, painted black, slightly convex, and the four supports were like legs. The wind carried it down street, and it went straddling along like a living thing. The Boston man asked what it was. "A bed-bug from the hotel," was the reply. "By George, I never saw anything like that—," he began, and then added, "outside of Boston."

BARNWELL RHETT, the incorrigible punster, stuck his head in our doorway, day before yesterday, and said: "Why is a blind man eating chestnuts like Martin Luther at the time of his proscription by the imperial edict?" "Get out, you blarsted ——!" and the ten-pound weight came leaping from under our desk. "Because he's at the Diet of Worms!" screamed Barnwell, trying to dodge. Blood-spatters on the door-jam and a large grease-spot in the hall record the bold adventurer's doom.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

THE London *Times* says: "IT COULD NOT BE CALLED IN ANY SENSE REPUDIATION IF SILVER WERE MADE THE SOLE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES TO-MORROW." Who are the men who accuse their countrymen of dishonor by this act while this great organ of English opinion scouts the idea of such a thing?

A NEW LOT OF
CLOAKS,
A Large Stock of
BLANKETS,
All Grades of
FLANNELS,
Elegant Mink and Seal
FURS,
Good Body Brussels at $1.35,
Best Body Brussels at $1.50,
BUCKSKIN
CASSIMERES,
AND EVERYTHING CHEAP,
At the Popular Dry Goods House of
LINN & SCRUGGS
Dec. 1—d&wt DECATUR ILLINOIS.

BUY THE BEST!



Steinway's Pianos
ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.
Two Medals of Honor and Two Diplomas of Merit, at the International Exhibition 1876, for the "Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles." Warranted for any length of time.

ALSO, THE FAMOUS AND FAVORITE
"GEORGE STECK" PIANO,
A First-Class Instrument, at a moderate price, fully warranted for five years. Other makes from $200 upward. Terms easy. The
"MASON & HAMLIN" ORGANS!
Have not only been AWARDED THE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, but have been unanimously assigned by the *judges the first rank in the several requisites of such instruments*, being the only Organs assigned this rank.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.'S STANDARD ORGANS
Noted for Superior Excellence in Tone, Design and Finish, and Economy in Cost. A New and Superior Percussion Stop, the
"CAMPANELLA."
Second-Hand Instruments Taken in Exchange for New Ones.
A Complete Assortment of SMALL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, SHEET MUSIC, &c., always on hand at
J. GOLDSTEIN'S
Music Store, Water Street, Decatur, Ill.
Dec. 10—d&wtf

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.
ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE,
25 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

ABOUT TWENTY SETS
ALASKA MINK, SEAL AND MINK FURS,
AT LESS THAN COST.

Our Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, except BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES and BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, AT COST.

Balance of our Stock of White and Colored BLANKETS, BEAVERS, FUR BEAVERS and HEAVY FLANNELS, AT COST.

Prices on all Goods, except Domestic Goods. reduced.

A splendid time to buy Goods for CASH.

Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878 d&wtf

THE "GLOBE" SHOE STORE!
IS ALWAYS UP TO THE TIMES.
SECOND SHOE STORE WEST OF POST OFFICE.
Has now in and ready for inspection one of the Finest and Most Select Stock of
Boots & Shoes!
Ever brought to this city. Don't fail to call and examine Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

HOW IS THIS FOR PRICES:

Men's Putney Kip Boots,	$2.00	Women's Calf Pegged	$1.40
" " " "	2.50	" Sewed	2.00
" Lafayette Boots	3.50	" Grain	1.00
" French "	4.25	" Goat Side Lace	1.50
Boys' Boots, from	$1.50 to 2.50	" " Polish	1.15
Youths' " "	1.25 to 2.00	Misses' Shoes, from	$1.00 to 1.25
		Children's Shoes, from	25 to 1.00

Don't Forget the Place—Second shoe store west of the Post Office.

Nov 17 wtf **G. M. RIDDLE.**

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Decatur Weekly Republican.

VOL. XI. DECATUR, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878. NO. 25

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. B. CURTIS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

North Main street, Decatur, Illinois. Collections a specialty.
REFERENCES: Peddicord & Burrows, bankers; J. Millikin & Co., bankers; A. T. Hill, Second Bank; John Ullrich, wholesale grocer; E. Race & Co., clothiers; Linn & Scruggs, merchants; Capt. R. P. Lytle, Postmaster.
Dec 11, 1877 d&wtf

BLYTHE & THROWBRIDGE,

DENTISTS,

Offer their professional services to the public. Artificial Gum Work a specialty. Office in Opera Block, over H. B. Lewis' grocery store, Decatur, Ill. Work warranted.
Nov. 16, 1877 d&wtf

FRANK W. HAINES.

BILL POSTER,

Distributor, and Agent Smith's Opera House, can be found on inquiry at the REPUBLICAN Reading Room.

E. P. BARTLETT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office on Prairie street, over "Globe" Boot and Shoe store, next to "Our Drug Store." Having located permanently in Decatur for the practice of my profession, I would respectfully solicit the citizens of Decatur and vicinity to give me a share of their patronage, guaranteeing on my part scientific treatment in all cases. Will be found at my office at all hours, day and night, unless professionally engaged elsewhere. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. jul13'77-d&wly

R. B. LEONARD,

Teacher of Dancing.

Orders left at Prof. Goodman's, in Brenneman's Hall, or at Mr. Leonard's residence, corner Broadway and East William streets, will be promptly attended to. Specialties—Waltzing, Glide Schottische and Samtoga. Private lessons given at the house of pupils if preferred. No classes. Pupils can commence at any time. Out of town classes instructed on reasonable terms. nov19 d3mt

S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OCULIST AND AURIST

Successor to Dr. J. W. Routh, Decatur. Office on East Main street, formerly occupied by Drs Routh. Residence No 237 West Eldorado street. May28'77-d&w3m.

JOSIAH M. CLOKEY,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office over the Decatur National Bank. Special attention to matters in Probate and Chancery. Decatur, Ill., Apr. 9,'77. d&wly

DAWKINS & CUNNINGHAM,
R. P. Dawkins, A. B. Cunningham.

DENTISTS,

Office over Rucker, Hammer & Co's Bank, Decatur, Illinois. Dec26wtf

A. ROBERTSON SMALL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office No. 8 East Main street, up stairs. Residence No. 17 South Union street, Decatur, Ill. Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Mar28'77wtf

MAXWELL & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Notaries Public. Deeds, Mortgages and all kinds of contracts written. Loans negotiated at nine per cent. interest on farm property in Macon and adjoining counties. All loaning money call and see us. Office one door West Post Office. Sep18'76-d&wtf

BUNN & PARK,
D. L. Bunn, Edwin Park.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office No. 14 East Main street, up stairs, Decatur, Illinois. April1'76-d1f

BROWN & TAFT,
John A. Brown, Master in Chancery. Felix B. Taft, Notary Public.

Attorneys-at-Law,

Office 22 North Water street, over Fenton's Clothing store, Decatur, Ill. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jun11-d&wly

D. R. SPARKS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST.

Office over Post Office, Decatur, Ill. All calls promptly responded to in the city or country, day or night. Residence No. 40 West Wood street. Aug16'76-d1f

DR. A. S. WALTZ,

DENTIST

Office over Barber & Co's Shoe Store, East Main street; Residence No. 40 North Main street, Decatur, Illinois. Jun18'75-d3m*

J. STEBBINS KING, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Formerly Resident Physician St. John's Hotel for Invalids, Cincinnati, Ohio; late of United States Army; Surgeon in Charge of Mississippi State Hospital, and general practitioner, Natchez, Miss. Office in Post Office Block, entrance Reading Room Stairs, Decatur, Illinois. Residence No. 40 North Main street. Jul17'76-d&wtf

J. HOSKINS,

DENTIST,

Offers his professional services to the people of Decatur and vicinity. Work guaranteed of first quality. Office over Hoffman's grocery store, Merchant street, Decatur, Illinois. May24'76-d&wtf

HARVEY PASCO,

Attorney at Law,

And Notary Public, Solicitor of Collections, Bankruptcy and War Claims. Office over Bushnell's Shoe Store, East Main street, Decatur, Ill. Special attention given to Bankruptcy and general collecting business. Jun1'76-d&wtf

B. L. STERRETT,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office southeast corner of the Old Square, in the office formerly occupied by S. G. Malon, up stairs over W. C. Armstrong's Drug Store. Jun14d&wly

ELDRIDGE & HOSTETLER,
E. H. Eldridge, J. C. Hostetler.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office over Newell & Hammer's Grocery Store. Jul17'75dly

BROWER BUNN,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office in Central Block, over Wingate's Drug Store, Merchant street. Aug3'75. tf

J. A. BUCKINGHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office over Hildebrandt's Drug Store, Decatur Illinois. April3'72dtf

MACON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9—AFTERNOON.

Court convened at half past one.

The jury in the case of The People vs. Brooker & McClure, who took the case at the noon adjournment, returned a verdict of guilty on the first seven counts, the charge being keeping a tippling house.—Sentence reserved. Motion by defendants for a new trial.

The People vs. Ephraim Deafenbaugh, charged with stealing salt; defendant arraigned and plead guilty. Fined fifty dollars, and imprisoned 24 hours in the county jail, and to stand committed until fine and costs are paid.

In two cases of The People vs. Robert Yocum, in which defendant is charged with burglary and larceny, a motion was made to quash the indictments. Decision reserved.

The People vs. Thomas Burns; letting house to be used as a house of ill fame. Defendant recognized in the sum of $200.

Same vs. L. R. Cain; one case selling liquor to intoxicated person, and one case selling liquor to minors. Defendant recognized in the sum of $200 in each case.

The People vs. Hiram Brooker, one case selling liquor to intoxicated persons, and two cases selling to minors; defendant recognized in the sum of $200 in each case.

Same vs. John Anderson; larceny. Defendant plead guilty to petit larceny, and was fined $50, and committed to jail until Saturday, Jan. 12, at noon, and to stand committed until fine and costs are paid.

Same vs. B. F. Dodson; gaming. Defendant recognized in the sum of $200.

Same vs. Augustus L. Ansbach and Hiram Brooker; murder. Trial by jury; in progress.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock and completed the empanneling of a jury for the trial of Augustis S. Ansback and Hiram Brooker, charged with the murder of Samuel Dychus. Upon the completion of the panel the case was opened for The People by State's Attorney I. A. Buckingham, and for the defence by W. C. Johns, Esq. At the conclusion of the opening speeches the witnesses for the prosecution were called.

Dr. A. R. Small was the first witness called by The People—Was called by the coroner on the evening of the 3rd of July, to attend an inquest held over the body of Samuel Dychus. He attended said inquest. Made a post mortem examination of the body, assisted by Dr. J. S. King. Found a pistol shot wound between the sixth and seventh rib, on the left side. Indicated the place to the jury by locating it on his own person; the course of the ball he found to be upward and to the left, passing through the heart. The wound in the heart was between one and two inches below the surface of the body, and was a little below the middle of the heart. The course of the ball was upward through the heart. Lost the trace of the ball after it left the heart. Found no other wound upon the body except a slight abrasion upon the forehead. Showed how a pistol would need to be held to make a wound like the one on Dychus.—To make a wound like the one in question, the butt of the pistol would need to be slightly elevated from the body. As to whether the discharge of a pistol near the body would discolor the skin, would depend upon the thickness of the clothing. Saw no powder marks on Dychus's body. Witness was shown the vest that Dychus had on when shot. Thought the abrasion upon the button hole might be done with powder. Witness said the heart would be nearer the breast surface when one is lying down than when standing; the difference would be about an inch. Thought powder from the muzzle of a pistol would scorch clothing at a distance of six or eight inches.

Cross-examined.—Thought the place where the ball entered about two inches from the heart. Indicated upon his own person the place where the ball entered.—If a person were stooping the butt of a pistol would need to be nearer the body in order to inflict the wound in question, than if he were standing. If a person was leaning forward the heart would settle forword instead of back. The heart of Dychus was dissected. Distance from where the ball entered the heart to the point where the trace was lost was about 2½ inches. Ball entered the body between the 6th and 7th rib.

Dr. J. S. King testified—Had practiced medicine 18 years. Had had experience in hospitals. In a person of ordinary size the heart lies two inches from the surface. Witness was present at the post mortem examination of Samuel Dychus. Found a pistol shot wound between the 6th and 7th rib. Showed by a diagram the location of the heart. The course of the ball was upwards, inwards, and to the left, and struck the right ventricle of the heart.—The course of the ball through the heart was the same as before reaching it.—If the ball had gone on it would have landed near the shoulder blade. A ball from a pistol is often turned from its course on striking the body. The ball entered the heart two or three inches below the surface of the breast.—Witness showed how the pistol must have been held in relation to the body to inflict the wound in question. The body must have been stooping, had the butt of the pistol rested against the body, to give the ball the course indicated. The matter of discoloring the skin by pistol shot depends upon the quality of powder; poor powder will discolor at a greater distance than good. Distance of the heart from the front surface of the body about two inches, when standing; lying down would increase the distance about an inch. Testimony as to the effect of a stooping position upon the direction of the ball, same in substance as that of Dr. Small.

Christopher Brown, called: Was at the saloon of Brooker & McClure on the third of July last. Was standing at the bar; saw Brooker step behind the bar and get a billy. Heard something fall, and heard a shot discharged, but did not remember which was first. Did not turn around to look. Saw Ansback coming away from Brooker and Dychus soon after the crash; he had a pistol in his hand. (Showed on diagram where he stood at the counter.) Ansback was walking south when he saw him with a pistol in his hand. Did not see Brooker on the floor with Dychus.—Could not tell how much time there was between the crash and the pistol shot. A man by the name of Clinton was with him. He wanted to get away; went out at the south door, and thought he saw the police coming in by the screen at the north door. Could not tell how long it was after the pistol shot when he left.

Robert C. Warnick called—Was in the saloon in question on the 3d of July last; was there before the difficulty. Was south of the building, when the alarm created by the pistol shot was given.

Robert Warnick's testimony continued: Witness did not hear the shot. Went in and saw Dychus lying upon the floor.

Clara Friend called: Passed the saloon of Brooker & McClure on the 3rd of July. Heard a pistol shot, and saw the smoke; was west of the saloon when the shot was fired about three steps. The smoke appeared to be about midway of the door as to top and bottom. Witness was going home; was passing in an easterly direction, on her way home.

Joseph Peake called: On the third of July last was in his brother's office, in the rear of the council-room. Has a window there where he works; said window is nearly opposite to Brooker & McClure's saloon. Heard a crash in the saloon, and then a pistol shot. Looked out at the window and saw Dychus down on the floor of the saloon, and Brooker was on top of him, trying to strike him, and Dychus seemed to be trying to defend himself. Saw the police between Smith's store and the saloon. The head of Dychus was to the northwest; he was flat on his back. Brookea seemed to be trying to strike Dychus; saw nothing in his hand. Saw Ansback after the police got there. Could see a part of the screen. Indicated the time elapsing between crash and the pistol shot, by raps upon a chair.

Cross-examination—Was working at his window when the crash attracted his attention. Showed by diagram where the body of Dychus was lying when he first saw it. Dychus seemed to have hold of Brooker with his left hand.

Timothy Condon called: Was a police officer on the 3rd of July last. His attention was called to the saloon in question on going there. When near Fred. Smith's store he heard a pistol shot. Went to the saloon as quick as he could. Saw Dychus lying on the floor, and Brooker upon him; the latter had a billy in his hand. Thought Dychus also had hold of the billy, with one or both hands.

John Brockway, Deputy Marshal, called: Went to the saloon named above at the time in question. Heard a crash when in front of Fred. Smith's store, and heard a pistol shot. Ran to the saloon as fast as he could. Found Dychus on the floor, with Brooker on top of him. Dychus was trying to push him off. Saw a billy on Brooker's wrist. Saw Ansback soon, and he (Ansback) handed him a pisiol.—Thought he saw Ansback when he first went into the saloon. He was about ten feet from the door, going east. Dychus was lying on the floor, with his head north. Brooker was on his knees, over Dychus. Brooker struck at Dychus, and he (Brockway) caught his arm. Brooker was on his knees, with his body nearly erect. Examined a pistol, and said it was the same he took from Ansback; one barrel was discharged. Also identified a billy shown him as the one Brooker had on his wrist.

Cross-examined.—Saw Mr. Ansback soon after he got to the saloon. Pointed out on diagram where he was when Ansback handed him the pistol.

Thomas Clinton called: Witness was at the saloon in question on the third of July; was there with Chris. Brown.—Heard a crash and a pistol shot. They were less than a minute apart; he was looking north. Saw Dychus and Brooker. Did not see Ansback after he gave him and Brown some beer. Saw the police take Brooker off from Dychus. Thought he saw Ansback jump over the counter after the crash.

Cross-examined.—The same as direct examination.

Geo. P. Hardy called: His office is in a northwest direction from the saloon in question. From his window he can see into the north door of the saloon. He heard a disturbance in the saloon. On looking he saw two men lying on the floor—one on top the other, the one on top seemed to be striking the other. Saw Mr. Brockway a little west of the saloon. Heard a crash and a pistol shot. Looked out just as he heard the shot. He could see the bodies of the men on the floor.—The man lying on the floor seemed to be flat down. Saw a person that he thought to be Ansback, about four feet southeast from the parties on the floor. Had known Ansback seven or eight years. He recognized the parties on the floor as being Dychus and Brooker. Thought there might be six inches between the bodies of the men.

Cross-examined.—Was in his own office at the time of the fuss. His office is in the rear of the council-room, and sixty feet east from Water street. He also indicated the time between the crash and the shot. Saw Dychus with his left hand up. Brooker took hold of Dychus's uplifted hand and moved it away. Indicated on diagram where he saw Ansback standing. Saw him turn and walk away. Did not see him give anything to Brockway.

Charles Cooke called. Knows where the Senate saloon is. Knows Brooker and Ansback. Lives with his uncle, W. W. Foster. Was at the saloon on the third of last July. Was not working on that day. Was in the billiard room, over the saloon, from one o'clock until about half past four. Came down from the billiard room; attracted by a noise of scuffling in the saloon. Heard a crash. Looked in and saw two men on the floor. Saw Ansback pick up a pistol, cock it, and fire at the man on the floor. Walked out immediately. Ansback was on the west side of Dychus when he fired; he took two steps back, then stooped and fired. He stepped back, and went out at the east door. Met Thomas Weaver. Told Thomas what he saw in the saloon. He was about in front of the door. Went back into the saloon. Brooker had then got up off the floor. Saw Forstmeyer there; saw a cutter at Race's store talking to him. Went back up stairs. Saw Dan Egbert; told him what he saw in the saloon below. Don't think he stopped on the stairway. When he stepped in he was facing west; his view was partially obstructed. Did not see either of Brooker's hands or Dychus'. Could see Dychus' body up to his breast. Saw the pistol as Ansback stooped to pick it up; part of the screen was under the men on the floor.

Cross-examined—He was practicing on the tables in the billiard saloon; did not remember of others being in the billiard room that afternoon; was starting to go home; went back into the billiard room after the difficulty below; went to supper about six; was near the door of the saloon when he heard the noise in the saloon; showed by diagram how he reached the place where he first heard the noise. He saw no person standing between the door and the end of the building; he opened the door and looked in; he saw two men on the floor; also two men at the bar; saw Ansback in the act of picking up the pistol, showed where Dychus was lying on the floor, also where Ansback stood. An overcoat was laid upon the floor and witness showed Brooker's position in regard to Dychus; also Ansback's position when he fired the shot. He heard no noise before he started to go down stairs. Witness knows Fred Stummel and Clay Dempsey; remembered a conversation with them in which he stated that he was in the billiard room, and did not know what was done below. Witness was questioned as to what he swore to before the grand jury, but seemed not to have a very definite recollection about it. He was also questioned as to what he swore to before Judge Nelson, and the answer was in effect that his testimony was the same then as now.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, Judge Nelson presiding.

State's Attorney I. A. Buckingham was in his place for the prosecution, assisted by J. F. Webb, of the firm of Webb & McKee, and W. C. Johns, Esq., and Crea & Ewing, were present for the defence. At the time of adjournment, last evening, Charles Cook was upon the stand, and State's Attorney Buckingham had asked him for reasons for certain statements he had made outside the court. The defence objected, and pending the objection court adjourned.

At the opening of court this morning authorities were presented by the prosecution supporting its view of the case, and the matter was argued by Messrs. Johns & Crea in support of the objection, and by Mr. Buckingham against it. The court sustained the objection.

Charles Cook recalled: The prosecution proposed the following question in effect to witness, which was objected to by the defence. If there were any facts or circumstances which led him to make the statements to Fred. Stummel, Clay Dempsey and Robert Muzzy, which he had admitted he made, state those facts or circumstances to the jury. Objection overruled, the court, with the explanation that the question was susceptible of being answered in a way that would be objectionable. Witness said his uncle told him that if any person asked him anything about it, to say that he did not know anything about it.

Cross-examined—Said he told Tom Weaver what he saw at the time of the homicide; met him at the door of the saloon. His uncle did not tell him to say that he was in the billiard room.

Martin Forstmyer called—Knew Samuel Dychus in his lifetime; knew that Dychus was killed at the saloon of Brooker & McClure on the evening of the third of July. Was in the saloon after Dychus was killed; was at the corner of Close & Griswold's hardware store when he heard the pistol shot; went to the saloon as quick as he could; saw Dychus lying near the door; saw Ansback behind the counter; asked who did it; suggested that the door be closed; saw Dychus make some movements of his mouth. A young man said to him, pointing to Ansback, "He is the man you want." He asked the man "What do you know about it?" The man said "He did it, I saw it all." Did not know the man; has never seen him since; did not know where he worked. He took Ansback into custody.

Cross-examined — Thought Ansback seemed surprised; thought he made some remark, but could not remember what it was.

John Brockway recalled—Was shown the pistol, and said that three barrels of it were loaded with a ball and cartridge.

The People here rested their case.

Witnesses for the defense were called and sworn as follows:

John Brockway testified—Identified the vest shown him as the one taken from Dychus on the day of his death; he found powder marks on the vest, and smelt powder upon it on the day of the killing. Was shown a pistol, and said that Ansback gave it to him; had been in the room from five to ten seconds when the pistol was given him; he first took Brooker from Dychus.

Cross-examined—Found powder marks upon the vest and upon a button; the button had several powder marks upon it; he thought the marks near the hole made by the ball were powder marks.

Joseph Foster called—Was shown a pistol; said it was his pistol. He loaned the pistol to Dychus about four or six weeks before he was killed; had asked him for it several times, but he always said he had left it at home; met him on the 3d of July at one o'clock. Dychus wanted Foster to go to Brooker's saloon with him; said he wanted to kill Brooker; advised Dychus to go home and not go about Brooker's saloon. He promised to bring the pistol to Foster that day.

Cross-examination elicited nothing different from the above.

J. J. H. Young called—Saw Dychus on the 3d of July between the east doors of the saloon in question; Dychus wanted witness to go in and fix up a racket he had had with Brooker; witness declined to go; Dychus then abused him and said that if he did not go in and fix up the matter, he (Dychus) would kill Brooker inside of fifteen minutes. Witness went home and got his supper, and when he returned Dychus was dead.

David Love called—Live about eight miles northwest of Decatur; am a farmer. Knew Dychus by sight; also Brooker and Ansback. Was in the Senate saloon on the day of Dychus' death; was there in one of the card rooms about half past three. Saw Dychus in the bar room; he was threatening to give Brooker a licking; when Brooker told him to get out of his house, Dychus went out upon the sidewalk and Brooker followed; the former shook his fist in the latter's face, and the latter said, it is all right if you don't hit me; Dychus said to Brooker, I will prepare myself, and will kill you inside of fifteen minutes. He soon came back; witness heard him say, I will shoot the stuffing out of you; he soon heard a crash and the report of a pistol; went from the card room into the saloon; saw Dychus lying on the floor and Brooker following him up; saw Ansback jump over the end of the counter and pick up a pistol; saw him give a pistol to Brockway; could not tell whether he took the pistol from the floor or from the person of the man on the floor.

Cross-examined—Upon hearing the pistol shot, he hurried out of the card room; Dychus was then on the floor, and Brooker was upon him. Showed by diagram where he stood when he heard the crash and pistol shot; Ansback was near Dychus' feet when he picked up the pistol. After picking up the pistol Ansback turned round and went two or three steps back. Saw no one in the bar. If persons were in the saloon, they were near the east wall. People soon began to come in at both the east and north doors. Did not see the pistol until Ansback had it in his hand.

Norman Pringle sworn: Saw the body of Dychus inside of three minutes of the shooting. Identified a vest shown him as the one Dychus had on when killed.—Noticed powder marks on the vest and on a button. The vest had the appearance of being burned with powder.

H. Mueller called: Is a gunsmith and machinist. Had been in the business 25 years. Had dealt in powder and ball. The pistol shown him was a Sharp's pistol. Witness explained the composition of a cartridge such as the pistol in question would carry. Had some knowledge as to the distance at which powder would scorch the cloth. Witness had experimented with this size pistol by firing at cloth. A pistol must be held within a inch of the cloth in order to scorch it.—The passage of a bullet through the cloth leaves no smell of powder upon the cloth. The discharge of a pistol a foot from the cloth will leave no powder mark.

Adjourned to 1½ o'clock, p. m.

Mueller's testimony resumed: His place of business is opposite the Senate saloon. Knows Ansback and Brooker. Saw Dychus on the northeast corner of the saloon. Heard him use threatening language toward Brooker, and saw him shake his fist at him. Dychus stood there between five and ten minutes. Brooker was there until Dychus was taken away by Officer Wilkinson. Saw Dychus about 10 or 15 minutes later, passing his shop.—Afterward he was sitting on the steps of his building with John Gross. Heard a crash, and then a shot. He looked and saw Dychus fall with Brooker on top of him. Brooker was striking at Dychus.—He thought the shot was about the time the men fell. Saw Ansback about three steps away from the men on the floor; he was east of them. Did did not see Ansback do anything. This was between four and five o'clock. Saw Ansback a moment or two after the shot was fired; did not see anybody at the time the shot was fired.

Cross-examined—Cartridge balls are dipped in a preparation of grease and wax after they are made. Thought no residuum would form round a ball that would discolor the edges of a hole made by it. When he first saw Ansback he was coming from the south-east. Could see Brooker and Dychus. Could not see either of them fire the pistol. From where he sat he could see pretty near the whole room. The attention of witness was directed to the saloon by the crash.

Samuel Warrick called: Saw Dychus standing in the northeast corner of the saloon. Heard him say he would go out but would return and see them sons of b—s put him out when he got back.

Wm. Shorb called: Knew Sam Dychus in his life time. Saw him in Brooker & McClure's saloon on the afternoon of his death. Was talking with McClure when Brooker came along and Dychus soon came in. Mr. Brooker told Dychus that he must go out, as he wanted no more trouble with him. Sam said he would not go; but Brooker told him he must go out, and he finally went, but soon came back. Dychus drew a pistol and cocked it, telling Brooker that if he approached him he would shoot him.—Witness met Dychus near the door, when the latter said he was a gentleman and was bound to be treated as such. Witness said to Dychus I don't know anything about your troubles. He then crossed the street, and as he stepped upon the walk by Straley's store he heard a crash and a pistol shot; he stopped a moment, then went on home, and returned after supper. Did not go into the billard-room that night.

Cross-examined.—As he left the saloon he remembers of seeing no person except Mr. Millspaugh; he was facing the east. Did not remember whether he spoke to Millspaugh or not. Was not in the billiard hall that afternoon. Heard some one say that Dychus was shot. This was two minutes after the crash and shot. A crowd gathered very quick. Came back in a little more than half an hour. Went into the saloon where they were holding a post mortem examination of Dychus.

John Brockway recalled: Witness said that when Ansback handed him the pistol he said here is the pistol that he shot at Brooker with. And when he asked who, Ansback said Dychus.

Thomas Lee called: Met Dychus about ten minutes before he was killed near Millikin's bank; he was talking to John McEvoy. Dychus caught witness by the arm, and he said he had been having trouble with Brooker, and was going to give him—that is, Brooker—a rattle.—Dychus said Brooker had been talking about Mike Hackett.

John Brockway recalled: It was after he returned from taking Ansback and Brooker to the Squire's office that he knew that Dychus was shot. It was probably ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting.

John McEvoy called: Met Dychus on the sidewalk near the foot of the stair way leading from Justice Hughes' office. Dychus said that he was going down to clean out Brooker & McClure, and was going to take James Brewer along to keep the dogs off while he did the work.

David Adams called: Knew Samuel Dychus; saw him near the rear end of Eli Brenneman's saloon on the afternoon o his death; he was asking James Brewerf for his pistol; Brewer gave him the pistol; Dychus then said he was going over to kill Brooker, and wanted James to go with him; saw him come west and turn toward Brooker's saloon; in ten minutes heard of his death.

Daniel Egbert called: Was clerking in a billiard hall for Brooker & McClure on the third of July last; saw Charles Cook there in the afternoon; he was practicing on the tables and reading the papers, showed where he noticed Cook last in the room: heard a crash and a shot in the saloon below: young Cook was at the time standing on the landing of the stairs; witness went into the saloon when he heard the crash; did not see Cook in the saloon; the report of the shot was at the time when Cook was standing on the turn of the stairs; on entering the saloon saw Brooker behind the bar putting on his coat; saw Brockway, Condon and Forstmyer there; Ansback was behind the counter with his coat off; was fixing a billiard table when he heard the crash, and when he heard the pistol shot he started down; when witness started he saw Cook at the stairway; thought it took him nearly two minutes to go down stairs.

[Concluded on fourth page.]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Weekly Republican.

ILLINOIS GAME LAW.

The game law relating to the killing and selling of game in substance is as follows: Prairie chickens and woodcock can be killed between the 1st day of September and 15th day of January, and dealers are allowed five days, or until the 20th of January, to dispose of their consignments or stock on hand. Deer, wild turkey, fawn, partridge, or pheasant, can be killed between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of February; and wild goose, duck, snipe, brant, or other water fowl, between the 15th day of August and the 1st day of May, and quail between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of February, dealers being allowed in all cases *five* days after the expiration of the lawful time allotted for the killing or snaring of such animals, wild fowls, or birds, to dispose of such lots as they have on hand. The law furthermore states that any person killing contrary to law, or selling, offering for sale, or having in their possession with intent to sell, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five dollars ($5) nor more than twenty-five dollars ($25), and be confined in the county jail until such fine is paid, but such imprisonment not to exceed ten days.

THE RIGHTS OF JURORS.

MACON ILL., Jan. 14, '78.

EDS. REPUBLICAN.—I would like through the medium of your paper to enter my complaint to the citizens of Macon County for the want of proper accommodations to jurors who happen to be confined as those of us were in the case of the People vs. Ansback and Brooker. Nature may be willing to wait while the officer with his victim is hunting up somewhere in the city the necessary seclusion; but, sometimes there is a dreadful suspense on the part of some of the other eleven who may be in a similar condition.

The county ought, I think, to have suitable closets in or near the building. I also think all will agree that jurors should have better beds, if they are expected to give that close attention which their duty requires. I hope you will publish this, especially in the weekly edition, and add such comments as you in your judgment think best.

I have no complaint to enter against our Sheriff or any other officer; for I believe they did all in their power to make us comfortable.

Yours Respectfully,
WM. COOMBE,
One of the jurors

IN Illinois the wife's separate property is protected from her husband's creditors by statute. The married women of Illinois acquired by the law of 1874 the right to do almost everything. They can sue and be sued in their own names. They can—blessed privilege—sue their own particular tyrants. When a husband deserts his wife the latter has the custody of his children. If the husband stays out of the State a year and does nothing to support his wife during that time, or if he is imprisoned in the penitentiary, the wife can, upon obtaining an order from the court of record, manage his property. The wife is not at all liable for the husband's debts incurred afterward. She can manage any business independently, except in case of co-partnership, which she cannot enter without her husband's consent. A wife's earnings cannot be touched by her husband or by his creditors. A married woman can acquire, possess and sell real and personal property as freely as a married man can.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 13.—An immense audience, composed largely of sporting men and saloon keepers, gathered at the First Baptist Church this evening, to witness the immersion of Mason Long, who has kept a faro bank in this city for the past twelve years, and was one of the most notorious gamblers in this section of country. Several weeks since he closed his gambling room and announced that he had determined to reform. He will probably enter the ministry. Previous to the ceremony he made a very eloquent speech, which moved his listeners profoundly. He depicted his past life, and urged his old associates to follow his example. His sudden conversion has caused a profound sensation, for he has been the leader of the gambling fraternity in Fort Wayne for years past.

THE Washington *Post* asserts that Secretary Schurz, at the time of the reappointment of Filley as postmaster at St. Louis, shrieked: "My God, what perfidy," and sent in his resignation. The perfidy consisted in the President asking Mr. Schurz how they spelled the name of the St. Louis man, with an "e" or without. Mr. Schurz thought the President had decided to appoint his man, Samuel Hays, and said without an "e." The President made no explanations, but appointed Filley with an "e." Hence the shrieking and the resignation. Mr. Schurz was induced to withdraw his resignation, and did so temporarily. This is the *Post's* story, coming, it declares, from a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Schurz himself declares there is not no truth in it.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: All subject matter intended for this column should be addressed to I. E. Brown or Miss M. F. Fulton, Decatur; or J. Trainer, Blue Mound, Ill.]

WE are sorry to say that the copy of two articles intended for this column has been lost. One of these articles was an essay on "Preparation for Class Work," which we should have been very glad to lay before our readers; the other was an interesting communication on the occultation of Venus. The copy was put in the hands of the printer, but disappeared in some unaccountable manner. We beg pardon of the writers.

STATE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

We wish again to call attention to the examinations soon to be held under the auspices of the State Teachers' Association. As will be seen, from the circular sent out by the committee, provision is made for all grades of the public schools. In a similar examination held last year the Decatur public schools participated, and feel that they were benefitted by so doing. It is hoped that this year the county schools will be represented as well. Let us reap all the advantages we may from such a comparison of work.

WE clip from the Chicago *Journal* the following sketch of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the last session of which was recently held at Springfield, and which was attended by altogether too small a number of the teachers of the county

Sketch of the History of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association has been a powerful agency in developing educational progress. In 1853 an organization was formed, of which Rev. H. W. Goodfellow was elected President. At that time there was no separate department of education in the State executive administration, the Secretary of State having charge of the business. Ninian Edwards, then Secretary of State, land, by appointment, first Superintendent of Public Instruction, took an active interest in the advanced movement. It was his father who was Territorial Governor of Illinois, and later Governor of the State. In 1851, W. H. Powell, the first elected State Superintendent, was elected President of the association, by which time an educational journal was started, and the Normal School was under discussion.—C. E. Hovey, elected in 1855, was at the head of the Normal School movement, and of the university, till he took the field in the war. He is now a member of the Washington (D. C.) Board of Education. Then followed, as President, Simeon Wright, a man more noted for indomitable perseverance, and for hard work, and for power to persuade, than for scholarship. He died in 1876. Then came B. G. Roots, prominent for the past generation in all that benefits "Egypt." Then, in succession, W. H. Haskell, J. V. N. Standish, of Lombard University, Galesburg; W. H. Wells, seven years Superintendent of Chicago schools; W. M. Baker, of ripe culture, now some time dead; Newton Bateman, fourteen years State Superintendent, now President of Knox College; Richard Edwards, late President of the Normal University; S. M. Etter, present State Superintendent; S. H. White, of the Peoria Normal School; A. M. Brooks, Superintendent, Springfield; Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Industrial University; George Howland, who presides over the Chicago High School; Thomas H. Clark, of the Aurora High School; James H. Blodgett, of the West Rockford Schools; J. B. Roberts, now over the Indianapolis High School; J. L. Pickard, late Chicago Superintendent; W. B. Powell, Aurora Superintendent; John Hull, Professor Southern Normal; C. E. Hewitt, President Normal University, and Leslie Lewis, of Hyde Park.

The list is a remarkable one—remarkable as containing so many strong names; remarkable for the small number of deaths that have broken it; remarkable for the number of men whose service even in Illinois reaches back of the organization of the association.

The organization of a State department of education; the building up of professional spirit through an educational journal; the development of free schools; the support of a State agent to educate the public on school organization; an agency which, under Simeon Wright, carried the school attendance of the State to the largest per cent. of the population ever reached; the Normal Schools; the establishment of teaching on a professional basis were each chiefly or wholly the work of this association. For a few years after its organization its gatherings were enthusiastic mass meetings, developing a zeal felt in the remotest districts. The multiplicity of local gatherings has somewhat diminished the miscellaneous attendance, but an earnest body of men and women can be found still at the winter holidays, sending forth an impression upon the opinions of the State as expressed in local action and in State legislation.

Macon County Teachers' Association.

The Macon County Teachers Association met at County Superintendent's office January 5, 1878.

Called to order by President Trainer.

After calling the roll and reading minutes of previous meeting, I. E. Brown gave an explanation of straight line analysis, showing its application in simple and compound proportion; also in partnership. His explanation was clear, and done in a masterly style. He occupied the time until noon.

AFTERNOON.

Called to order by J. A. Smith.

Mr. Wilson gave a drill in reading.

Mr. Gastman gave an interesting talk on Batrachians.

Committee on Normal Institute reported they had secured the services of Mr. Hull, Professor of Mathematics at the Southern Normal, for the Institute to be held next July.

Programme for next meeting:

10:30 to 11:15—U. S. History (Con. period) S. S. Mountz.

11:15 to 12:00—Arithmetic (Decimals); D. Bigelow.

AFTERNOON.

1:30 to 2:15—Physiology; B. P. Colton.

2:15 to 3:00—School Law; J. Trainer.

Adjourned until first Saturday in February.

J. B. SCOTT, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DESMOINES, Jan 15.—A Republican caucus of members of the Legislature for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator was held this evening, and was presided over by Senator Rumple. The members were all present, and Senator Allison was renominated by acclamation and without ballot, and received every vote. His name was presented by Senator Larrabie in a short speech stating that there was an overwhelming sentiment of the people of the state in favor of his return. Ex-Governor Stone replied to the nomination and in a speech of ten minutes, he closed by suggesting that the honor be tendered to the Senator by acclamation. Mr. Allen, of Henry, known as the leader of the only opposition which has appeared during the caucus, then moved that the Senator's nomination be made by acclamation. The motion was seconded by Senator Hebord, in a brief speech, and then a vote was taken and was unanimous. Remarks of the speakers in regard to Senator Allison's position on national affairs, including finance, were heartily cheered, showing that the party in this State is in accord with him on these questions.

CARLINVILLE, Jan 15.—The financial crash struck this town, this morning, and the doors of the banking house of Chestnut & Dubois were closed. The bank is one of the oldest and staunchest in the State, but the continued depression and shrinkage in values has compelled them to close. Their assets are ample, under careful and prudent management, to pay all depositors in full, and while it has caused some excitement still the public at large express unbounded confidence in the integrity and honesty of the venerable proprietors.

Mr. Dubois has been at the bank all day, and has been called upon by most of our leading citizens, who express deep regret that the bank had to close, and assured him of their confidence.

A run was made on the bank week before last, which it withstood, and could money have been raised on the very best of paper and securities, it would be open to-day and doing business, but the failure to so realize convinced the firm that the interests of the depositors demanded that no more business should be done.

The two remaining banks, it is quite generally believed, will weather the storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—Dan Voorhees was complimented by a large audience when he arose to speak in the Senate to-day on the Silver bill. Nearly all the Democratic members went over to the Senate to hear him.—The speech was regarded as an exceedingly strong one, and he made his points in a very forcible manner.

Business lags in the House, and but little interest is manifested in the proceedings.

COL. THOS. S. CASEY, of Mt. Vernon, a leading Democratic politician of Southern Illinois, has donned the "blue ribbon," and has gone to making temperance speeches.

ASHBY'S CHEAP DECATUR STORE.

Tell all my country friends, I wish
To send my New Year's call,
To let them know I mean to sell
Great bargains to them all.

I've Queensware, Chairs and Household Goods,
And Stoves of every kind;
In style and finish they will please
The most fastidious mind.

'Tis true that housewives oft get bored
With old things lying 'round!
But let this bother them no more,
A remedy is found!

To Ashby's bring such things at once:
To his store in Decatur;
As good a trade as ere you had
You'll get, and may be greater.

Sewing Machines of every kind,
And ne'er so cheap as now;
The Wilson and Wilcox and Gibbs,
The Florence and the Howe!

And any one of these he'll trade
For anything you say;
For poultry, hogs or farm produce,
Wood, corn, oats, straw or hay.

You need not be surprised at this
And be inclined to laugh!
Just try him *once*, and you will find
He'll trade for Cow or Calf!

Or anything you have at home,
For which you have *no use*!
A second-hand Stove, or Chairs,
Or well-worn Tailor's Goose!

And towards his store, from morn till night,
A throng of people tends;
Because he's known both far and wide,
To sell *cheap* to his friends!

You'll find his store on Water street,
Northwest of the New Square:—
Just watch for *Ashby's Elephant*,
And then you'll know you're there.

R. ASHBY,
(Opera House Block.) DECATUR, ILL.
Dec 4.—d3mo w6mo

MARKET REPORT.

DECATUR, ILL., Jan 17, 1878.

GRAIN MARKET.

FLOUR—White Wheat selling per hundred lbs	$3.25
FLOUR—Red wheat selling per hundred lbs	3.00
CORN MEAL—White selling	.70
" " —Yellow "	.60
SHORTS—Per hundred, selling	1.00
CORN—Old shelled	.35@.40
CORN—New	.30@.35
WHEAT	1.00@1.05

FARM PRODUCE.

POTATOES—Early Rose	.40
" —Peachblow	.45@.50
BUTTER—Per lb	.15
EGGS—Per dozen	.17@.20
LARD—Selling	12½
SIDE-BACON—Selling	.10
HAMS—Selling	12½
CHICKENS—Per dozen	1.75@2.25
TURKEYS—Dressed	.8@.10
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.20@.30
CRANBERRIES—Selling	.15
NEW ONIONS—Per bushel	.50@.65
APPLES—Per bushel	.50@.80
TIMOTHY HAY—Per ton	7.00
FAT CATTLE—Per cwt	3.50@4.00
HOGS—Per cwt	3.75@4.00
WOOL—Fine, unwashed	.24@.25
" — " washed	.32@.34
HIDES—Green	6½
" — " damaged	½ price
" —Dry	8@.12½
SHEEP PELTS—Apiece	50@75
TALLOW—Per pound	.6@6½

VEGETINE.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly, C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

OUR MINISTER'S WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully,

MRS. A. BALLARD,
1011 West Jefferson Street.

SAFE AND SURE.

M. H. R. STEVENS,

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, supposed induced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I had also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtues of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligations I am

Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists

Jan. 3, 1878—w4w

WE LOAN GOLD!

Commissions Reduced

MONEY AT 8 PER CENT.
On Good Farms.
No Fees Unless the Loan is made.

COMMISSIONS 3 PER CENT

We can arrange to divide the loan into bonds of different dates of maturity,

From two to five Years
No Bond Less than $500.

CREA & EWING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Over Ferris' Shoe Store.
Decatur, Nov. 1, 1877—w1y

Petition for an Order to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Macon County,

In the County Court, February Term, 1878.

James Durning, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Mahannah, deceased, petitioner, vs. Hannah Mahannah, Stephen Mahannah, Mariah Latham, Henry Latham (her husband), Harvey Mahannah, Jacob Mahannah, Henry Mahannah, Eli Mahannah and James W. Mahannah—Petition for an order to sell real estate.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed by James Durning, the petitioner above-named, in the office of the clerk of said court, showing that said defendants, Mariah Latham, and Henry Latham, her husband, Jacob Mahannah and Eli Mahannah are each non-residents of the State of Illinois, and that said Mariah Latham and Henry Latham are residents of Sedgwick City, Sedgwick county, Kansas; that Jacob Mahannah is a resident of Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas; that the residence of said Eli Mahannah is unknown to affiant, and upon diligent inquiry cannot be ascertained: notice is hereby given to the said Mariah Latham and Henry Latham, Jacob Mahannah and Eli Mahannah, that the said James Durning has filed his petition in said court, praying for an order to sell the following described real estate situate in Macon county, Illinois, to-wit: Thirty-two acres off of the south end of the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township sixteen north, range three east of the third principal meridian, to pay the debts and claims against the estate of said Benjamin Mahannah, deceased, and that summons in said cause will be returnable at the February term, A. D. 1878, of said court, to be holden at the Court House in Decatur, in said Macon county, on the third Monday in February, 1878.

Unless you, the said Mariah Latham, Henry Latham, Jacob Mahannah and Eli Mahannah, shall appear before said court on the first day of said term thereof and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the allegations contained therein will be taken as confessed by you and an order entered in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

HENRY W. WAGGONER,
Clerk of the Macon County Court.

WEBB & MCKEE and J. W. SMITH, Solicitors for petition. Dec27-w4w

$39 Each week to Agents. Goods Staple. 10,000 testimonials received. Terms liberal. Particulars free. J. Worth & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

'CHEAP CHARLEY'

NO MISREPRESENTATION. ONE PRICE ONLY.

THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

THE BATTLE IS OVER.
And the Wounded Little Middleman is Groaning in Decatur.

CHEAP CHARLEY IS VICTORIOUS

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE WICKED CONTINUES,
AND THE PEOPLE HAVE AT LAST ACHIEVED THEIR RIGHTS.

THEY CAN BUY
CLOTHING,

Of "Cheap Charley" at 25 per cent, below any regular list prices. The reason you can buy of "Cheap Charley" at such low figures, is because he Manufactures and

SELLS ONLY CLOTHING OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Therefore, it is impossible for a

Little Middleman to Compete with Him.

If one merchant is more enterprising than others, and sells goods of his own manufacture at lower prices than all others, and the people WILL flock to his store and buy of him, of course the middlemen will "squeal;" but that cannot be helped. We shall continue to sell as low as ever

Our prices in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods are lower than ever. One price only.

IF GOODS NOT AS REPRESENTED, THE MONEY WILL BE CHEERFULLY REFUNDED

CHEAP CHARLEY,
Corner East Main and Water Streets, Decatur, Ills.
Corner Main and Water Sts., Decorah, Iowa.
HEADQUARTERS--72 NORTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.,
Kaufman & Bachrach.

Dec. 1, 1877—d&wtf

HARDWARE
AND
STOVES.

"CHARTER OAK" COOK STOVES.
FOR COAL AND WOOD,

Made from the BEST IRON, BEST PATTERNS, WARRANTED TO LAST LONGER, and at prices as low as any other manufactory, at

CLOSE & GRISWOLD'S.

A Choice Stock Building Hardware
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NAILS, $2.50 PER KEG, CASH.

White Lead, Oils, Chemical Paint, Building Paper, Granite Ware, Tin and Pressed Ware, Clothes Wringers, Barb Fence Wire, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels etc

MANTLES AND GRATES,
AT
CLOSE & GRISWOLD'S.

Decatur, Ill. Jan. 10, 1878—wtf

Assignee's Notice.

District Court of the United States, Southern District of Illinois.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William L. Hammer and Joseph Q. A. Odor, of Macon county, Illinois, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition.

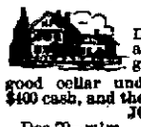
B. O. MCREYNOLDS, Assignee.

Jan. 3, 1878—w3w

BERKSHIRE BOARS

FOR SALE BY
E. A. JONES,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Dec. 6—w4w

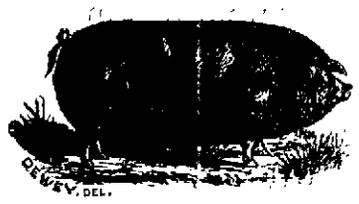
HOUSE FOR SALE.



The undersigned will sell in Decatur, No. 56 South Main-st., a good brick house, two lots, a good barn, well, cistern, and a good cellar under the house. Price $1,100; $400 cash, and the balance on time, by

JOHANNA EHRHARDT,
Dec 20—w1m. Lincoln, Illinois.

Poland China



AS BRED AND RAISED BY
B. R. COLE,
LOVINGTON, ILLINOIS,

BREEDER AND SHIPPER of Improved Poland China Hogs of straight pedigree. Pigs for sale and shipped to all points by freight or express. Prices reasonable. dec6-w2m

Administrators' Notice.

Estate of ELIZABETH BRISBY, Deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Elizabeth Brisby, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the county court of Macon county, to be holden at the court-house in the city of Decatur, on the third Monday in January, A. D. 1877, being the first day of said term.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 7th, A. D. 1877.

J. H. PICKRELL, Administrator.

Dec. 13—w6w

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